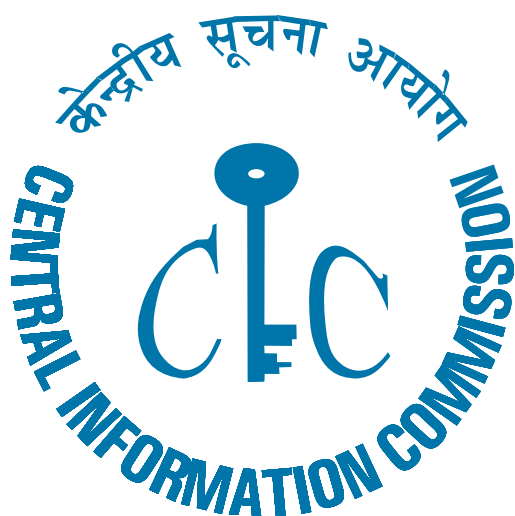


ANNUAL REPORT • 2011-12



CENTRAL INFORMATION COMMISSION

Annual Report 2011-12



Central Information Commission

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Chapter 1

Introduction

- 1.1 The Right to Information Act 2005 since its inception has rightly been acknowledged as the path breaking law. It has both enabled as well as empowered citizens of the country to learn and be aware about the functioning of the processes and procedures of governance hitherto shrouded in the culture of secrecy. It has also heralded a new era of transparency and accountability in the functioning of the Public Authorities; and thereby in the entire process of governance. It has caught the imagination of the people to the extent that it has found its way into the daily conversation of people. It is not uncommon to hear people say 'I will RTI if so-and-so is not done.' It has become a verb. It is often said that in many cases, an RTI-application alone is enough to motivate and compel the authorities to redress the grievances. The common citizen, who was earlier deterred by the culture of secrecy and intimidated by the mystique of governance, has for the first time got an instrument to question the system and enter its hallowed portals; thereby initiating the much desired process of deepening of participatory democracy. The Public Authorities too on their part have responded positively having realized the vast transformational potential of the Act in charting the road map of good governance.
- 1.2 Nevertheless, the Act is still in its infancy and in the process of evolution, and therefore it is imperative to monitor the process, efficacy and effectiveness of implementation of this law to ensure achievement of the cherished objective enshrined in the Preamble of the Act. The Central Information Commission, mandated to submit its Annual Report u/s 25(1) of the Act. In pursuance to this objective, it has strived to present an overview of the status of implementation of the Act in the year 2011-12, in respect of both Public Authorities under the control of the Government of India.
- 1.3 The Annual Report contains analysis of the data received from Public Authorities in accordance with responsibility cast upon them u/s 25(2) and 25(3) of the Act and outlines the status of implementation of the Act in the year 2011-12. These include, inter alia, status of submission of report, category wise analysis of returns, key aspects viz. no of applications received during 2011-12, Public Authorities receiving both larger as well as lesser number of applications for information, details regarding number of officials designated as ACPIOs, CPIOs and First Appellate Authorities, manner of disposal of RTI applications, amount collected as application fee, additional charges and penalty etc. The

data received have been compared with corresponding figures for the preceding years and analyzed in order to ascertain the emerging pattern in the implementation of the Act so as to identify gaps and take corrective measures in time.

- 1.4 The Annual Report also presents a detailed account of activities and events associated with Central Information Commission; as well as its Plan and Budget during 2011-12. The efforts of the Commission, in persuading concerned authorities to use NCERT books and Jaago Grahak Jaago platform for dissemination of necessary information regarding making use of RTI, is likely to go a long way in creating a brand image for RTI. The Commission organized successfully its two day annual convention on 14-15th October, 2011 and provided an effective and fruitful forum to all stake holders to discuss and deliberate issues and challenges in the implementation of this path breaking Act with a view to suggest the road map for the future.



Chapter 2

Implementation of the RTI Act by Ministries, Departments and other Public Authorities in 2011-12

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Right to Information Act 2005 grants every citizen the right to seek information subject to provisions of this Act from every Public Authority about the various tasks and activities performed by them. The Preamble of the Act presupposes that for a democracy to be functional effective and efficacious an informed citizenry and transparency of information held by the government are sine qua non, as it keeps the government and its instrumentalities accountable to the citizen and helps contain corruption. The Act essentially focuses on maximum disclosure and minimum exceptions. It prescribes two approaches to achieve these twin objectives: an appellate mechanism for adjudication and review of functioning of Public Authorities as well as penal provisions to check and contain intentional and willful non-disclosure of information. This also has an elaborate code of disclosure of information comprising of streamlining record maintenance including in digital mode pro-active disclosure and effective dissemination among the citizenry. The Act also empowers the Central Information Commission to obtain report from every Public Authority on specific issues to enable it to analyze and discern the status and emerging pattern about implementation of the Act.

2.1.2 Section 25 (2) of the RTI Act stipulates that:-

“Each Ministry or Department shall, in relation to the Public Authorities within their jurisdiction, collect and provide such information to the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, as is required to prepare the report under this section and comply with the requirements concerning the furnishing of that information and keeping of records for the purposes of this section”.

Section 25(3) of the RTI Act stipulates that:-

“Each report shall in respect of the year to which the report relates,-

(a) the number of requests made to each Public Authority;

- (b) the number of decisions where applicants were not entitled to access to the documents pursuant to the requests, the provisions of this Act under which these decisions were made and the number of times such provisions were invoked;
- (c) the number of appeals referred to the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, for review, the nature of the appeals and the outcome of the appeals;
- (d) particulars of any disciplinary action taken against any officer in respect of the administration of this Act;
- (e) the amount of charges collected by each Public Authority under this Act;
- (f) any facts which indicate an effort by the Public Authorities to administer and implement the spirit and intention of this Act;
- (g) Recommendations for reform, including recommendations in respect of the particular Public Authorities, for the development, improvement, modernization, reform or amendment to this Act or other legislation or common law or any other matter relevant for operationalising the right to access information.

It clearly emerges from above that performance of Public Authorities in respect of efficient handling of applications received for information in the timeframe stipulated in the Act and implementation of provisions of section 4 of the Act and its timely reporting to the Commission are imperative for monitoring the success or otherwise of the objectives of the Act.

This chapter accordingly presents the status of implementation of the RTI Act 2005, by the Central Government and its instrumentalities during 2011-12 on the basis of inputs received from them; and a comparative picture emerging over the years.

2.1.3 The Central Information Commission (CIC) solicits report from all Public Authorities in a prescribed pro forma and for this purpose has created a portal for posting the required report on line. The Ministries/ Departments/Public Authorities in turn submit their returns. The analysis in this chapter is based solely on the data reported by Public Authorities.

It is for the Public Authority concerned to provide for reliable and consistent data to the Commission. The Commission in no ways can interfere with the data provided by the Public Authorities. The system

of maintenance and reporting of the relevant data by the Public Authorities has been an area of major concern in past.

2.2 Status of submission of RTI Returns

This section presents an overview of the preparedness of the Public Authorities regarding status of their compliance with provisions of section 25 (2) and 25(3) of the RTI Act.

The Commission, experiencing inordinate delays in one time submission of Annual Returns by Public Authorities, has made provision for submission of returns on quarterly basis by Public Authorities in a reporting year. Accordingly, every Public Authority has to submit four quarterly returns for assessment of their performances during a year in the Annual Report. Public Authorities, who fail to submit their return even for a single quarter, are thus treated as defaulter for this purpose.

The Commission therefore in the present report has analyzed performance of only such Ministry/Department/Public Authorities; who have submitted returns for all four quarters. However, for the purpose of ascertaining total number of RTI applications received by Public Authorities under the jurisdiction of the Central Government, data submitted by all Public Authorities, including those who submitted return for even one quarter, have been considered.

2.3 Status of Ministry-wise Submission of Returns

- 2.3.1 During 2011-12, 66 Ministries/Departments were registered in the database of CIC, who were required to submit return in compliance with the mandate u/s 25(2) and 25(3) of the Act. While all Public Authorities under the control of 29 Ministries/Departments submitted their return regarding implementation of the Act as per prescribed proforma. More than 50% of the Public Authorities under the control of 9 Ministries/Departments did not fulfill their statutory obligation in this regard. The Public Authorities in this category are within the administrative jurisdiction of **Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Ministry of Railways, UT of Dadar & Nagar Haveli, UT of Daman & Diu, UT of Lakshdweep and UT of Pondicherry**. It may be noted that the UT of Puducherry has 304 Public Authorities out of which 286 Public Authorities did not submit their returns. Moreover, the Public Authorities within the jurisdiction of 3 Union Territories viz. **U.T of Dadar & Nagar Haveli, U.T of Daman & Diu and U. T. of Lakshadweep** did not discharge

their mandated statutory obligation at all during the reporting year 2011-12.

2.3.2 The number of Ministries/Departments, wherein all the Public Authorities have submitted returns for all four quarters regarding status of implementation of the RTI Act, has gone up slightly from 25 in 2010-11 to 29 in 2011-12. However, the situation was a little better in 2008-09 and 2009-10 when these numbers were respectively 40 and 36. In 9 such Ministries / Departments less than 50% of the registered Public Authorities reported about the status of implementation of the Act in fulfillment of their statutory obligations during the reporting year. In the preceding year, also the situation was similar. The number of the Public Authorities, who failed in submission of quarterly returns about selected parameters to the Commission, is a cause of serious concern and it requires attention at the highest level in such organization as well as their Ministries/ Departments. The Public Authorities must by now streamline the process of submission of the returns to the Commission. Perhaps an automated system needs to be put in place to ensure timely generation of relevant data as well as its submission as per schedule.

2.4 Comparative status regarding implementation of the RTI Act by Ministries/Departments during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

2.4.1 The number of Public Authorities registered in the database of CIC has been steadily increasing since 2007-08; although this number should have stabilized, if not fully firmed up, by now. In other words, all Public Authorities fit to be defined as such u/s 2 (h) of the RTI Act should have been registered and known. The Commission is not sure whether all the Public Authorities under the jurisdiction of the Central Government are registered in the database of the Commission even now.

2.4.2 Figure 2.1 and 2.2 depict the trends being discussed. From bar chart at figure 2.1 it is evident there is an increasing absolute trend Public Authorities being registered along with increasing number of Public Authorities submitting returns and the defaulting Public Authorities.

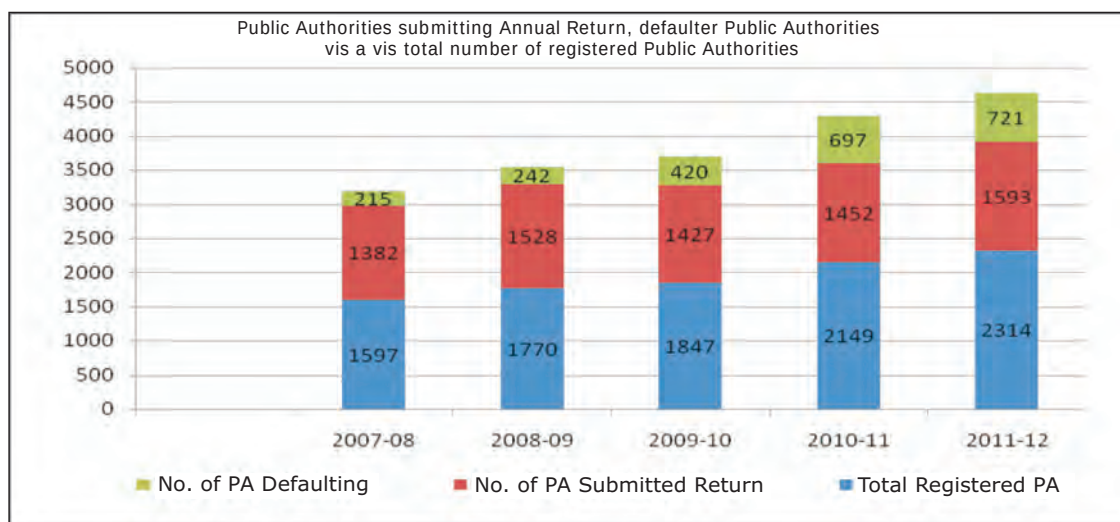


Figure 2.1: Comparative statement indicating the number of Public Authorities submitting Annual Return, defaulter Public Authorities vis a vis total number of registered Public Authorities; during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

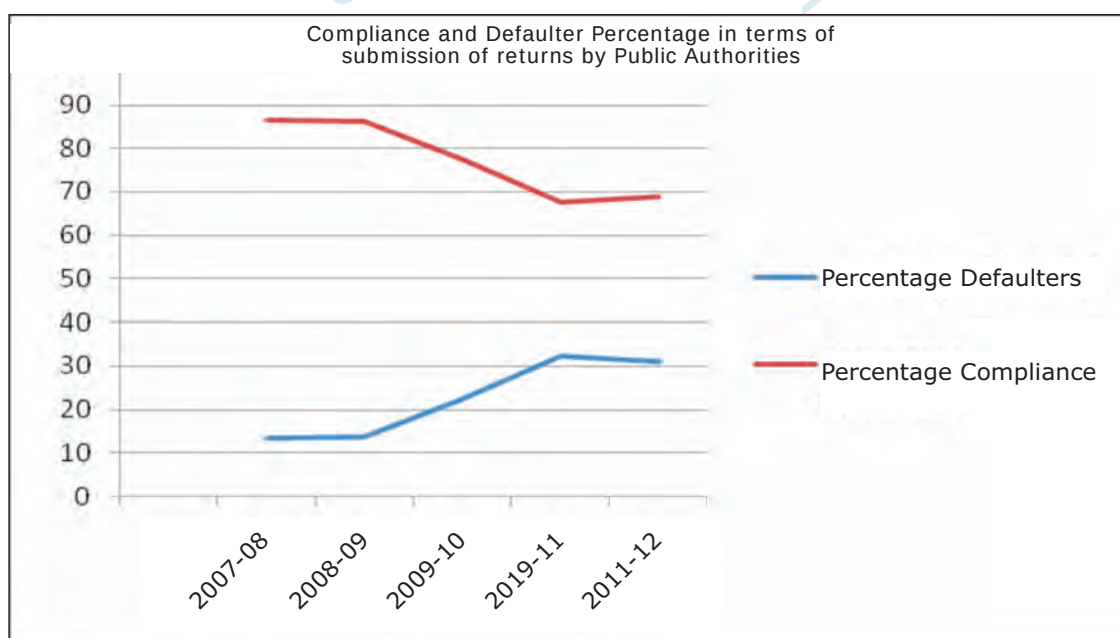


Figure 2.2: Comparative statement indicating compliance and defaulter percentage in terms of submission of returns by Public Authorities during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

By and large over 68% of the Public Authorities have submitted their returns as stipulated under section 25 (2) of the RTI Act during 2011-12; however, cent per cent compliance, by all Public Authorities registered in the database of CIC, is yet to be achieved.

2.4.3 The right of inclusion or exclusion of a Public Authority in the database of CIC rests with Ministries/Departments. A Ministry may have as

many Departments and each of the Departments may in turn have as many Public Authorities which are required to be registered as a Public Authority in the data base of CIC. However, it appears that some Appropriate Governments do not follow uniform basis for creation and their subsequent registration as Public Authorities in the database of CIC. As a result some of the UT Administrations report as a single Public Authority, whereas others have multiple Departments reporting as separate Public Authorities. This issue needs to be addressed by the nodal Ministries/Departments in a manner that facilitates uniform registration basis and universal coverage of all Public Authorities under their jurisdiction.

- 2.4.4 The nodal Ministry/Department provides for a role based access to each Public Authority created by them. It has been observed that the Public Authorities face difficulties in accessing the database due to either 'misplaced password' or 'no password'. As stated above it is the responsibility of a Ministry/Department to provide password to every Public Authority under their jurisdiction. During the current reporting year, the Commission, being administrator of the central database, indicated well in advance to all Public Authorities; that in case they are not able to access the database for want of password, they may approach the CIC for allotment of the requisite password. It has also been observed that Public Authorities, though ready with their report, have not been able to upload their return to the database of CIC; because they are not registered by their Ministries/Departments. The Commission offered to register them in the database after receipt of request for the same, duly endorsed by the concerned Ministry/ Department.
- 2.4.5 CIC has informed all Ministries/Departments about the firm time line for reporting the data. Further any extension of the same is also notified well in advance. However, the extant mechanism of some Public Authorities reporting first to the parent department/ministry; and the latter reporting to CIC thereafter may be the reason for transgression of the time line and consequent default on the part of some Public Authorities.
- 2.4.6 It is also possible that some Public Authorities, who do not receive any application under RTI Act in a given reporting year do not realize the necessity of report. It needs to be clearly emphasized that even 'nil' status has to be reported to ascertain the number of registered Public Authorities submitting their Annual Return as well as the exact number of requests for information under the Act in a given reporting year.

2.5 Category-wise Analysis of Annual Returns

The Public Authorities have to register themselves in the database by providing various details including their category i.e. whether it is an attached office, subordinate office, government company etc. A comparative analysis about the status of compliance by Public Authorities pertaining to various categories regarding submission of returns have been presented in figure 2.3. It would be seen that Public Authorities in certain categories have performed better in both years i.e. 2010-11 as well as 2011-12. This can be attributed to increase in awareness/ sensitization in the supply side due to various capacity building efforts by Appropriate Governments over a period of time. Nevertheless, the decreasing trend as well as significantly low performance in case of certain categories of Public Authorities needs to be scrutinized for ascertaining the reasons with a view to take prompt remedial action.

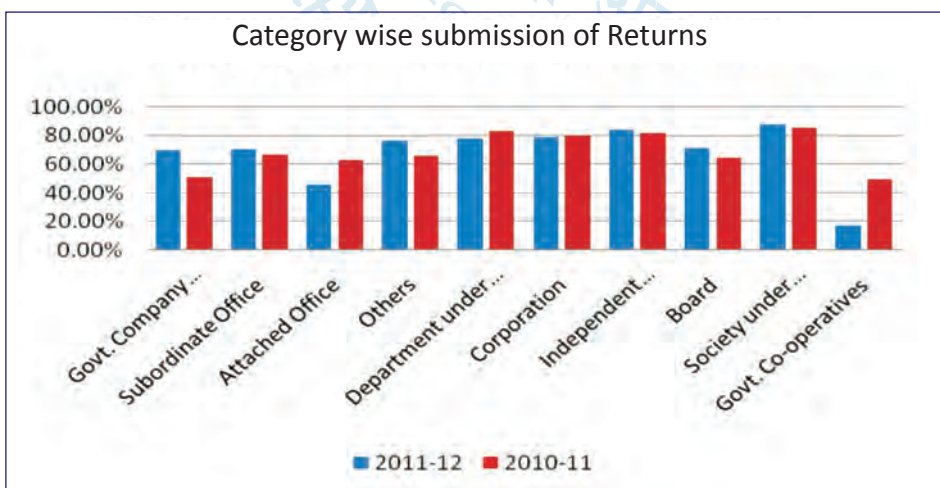


Figure 2.3: Status of submission of category wise Returns during 2010-11 and 2011-12

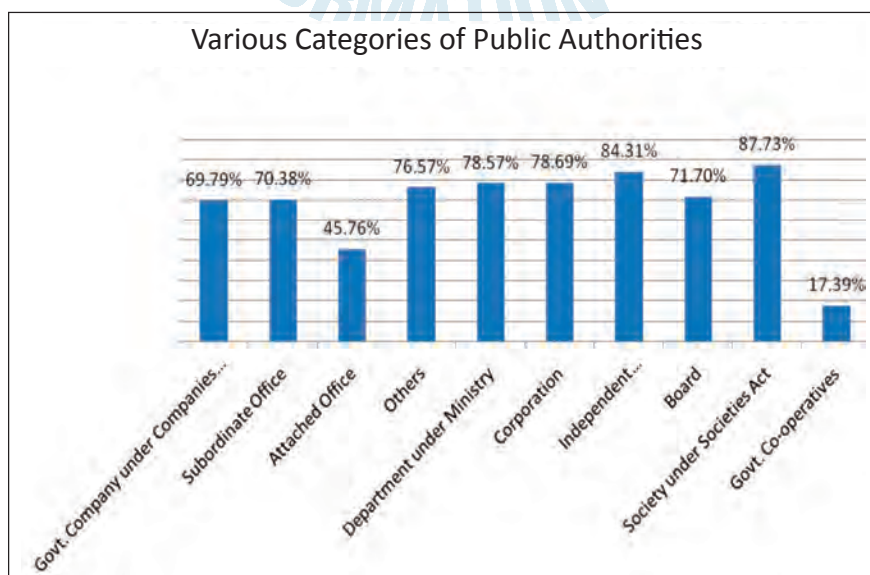


Figure 2.4: Status of submission of Returns category wise during 2011-12

2.6 RTI Application details in nutshell

2.6.1 As indicated above Public Authorities are responsible for reporting reliable and consistent data on line; and the Commission only compiles, collates and analyses them to discern the trend of implementation of the Act for inclusion in its Annual Report.

Key Aspects (1)	2007-08 (2)	2008-09 (3)	2009-10 (4)	2010-11 (5)	2011-12 (6) (on the basis of submissions of returns for at least one quarter)	2011-12 (7) (on the basis of submissions of returns for all four quarters)
Opening balance of RTI requests (as on 1st April of the reporting year)	23,926	32,792	97,474	1,37,771@	4,30,425@	76,016
Number of requests received during the year	2,63,261	3,29,728	5,29,274	4,17,955@	6,55,572@	6,29,960
Total number of requests at the end of the reporting year	2,87,187	3,62,520	6,26,748	5,55,726@	10,85,997@	7,05,976
Number of requests transferred to other PAs	29,404	34,036	98,663	50,444@	80,216@	78,153
Number of requests for information rejected	18,966	23,954	34,057	21,621@	53,419@	52,313
Percentage of rejection vis a vis number of applications received during the reporting year	7.20%	7.26%	6.43%	5.2%@	8.1%@	8.3%

(@ Data compiled on the basis of quarterly Returns; inclusive of those Public Authorities who subsequently became defaulter at the end of the year due to non submission of returns for all four quarters. The total number of applications received under the Act, on the basis of submission of returns for all four quarters, is less.)

Table 2.1: Number of RTI Applications received and their disposal, by Public Authorities, during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

2.6.2 The opening balance of applications received under RTI Act at the beginning of a reporting year, i.e. the number of applications pending for disposal with the Public Authorities as on 1st April, has seen an increasing trend since 2007-08. However, in the year 2011-12 it is very high as can be seen from the table 2.1. The opening balance in the current year is 4, 30,425; which is very high in view of the past trend of the opening balances. This aspect requires to be scrutinized and investigated for immediate corrective action after identifying the reason(s); keeping in view the time lines of response to applications filed under the Act.

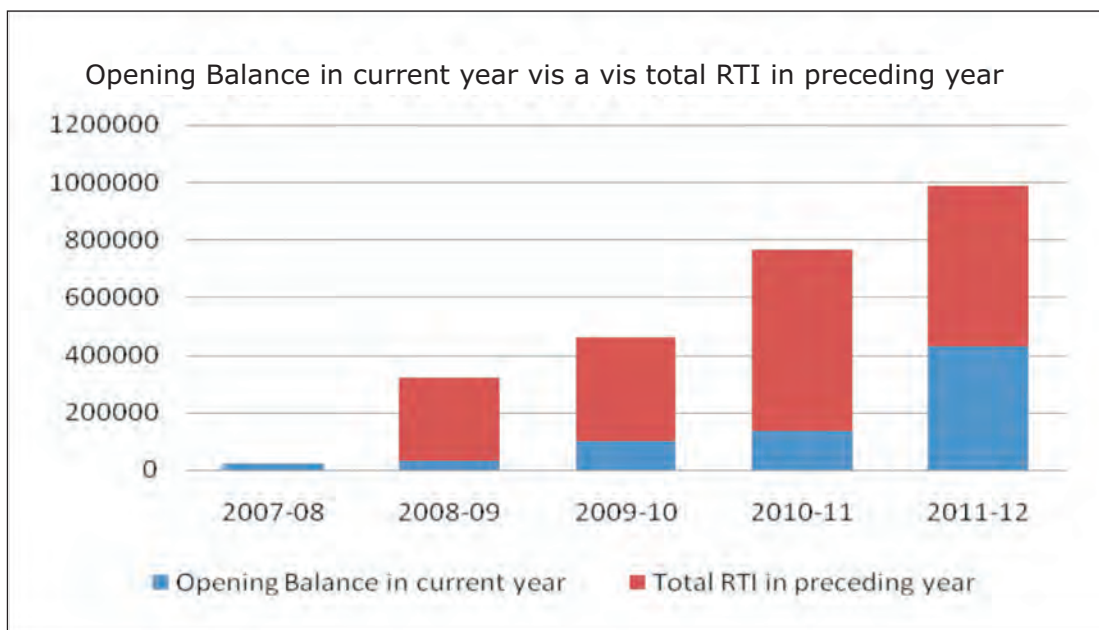


Figure 2.4 (a) Proportion of opening balance in current year to total RTI applications in preceding year

2.6.3 The number of cases where application for information has been rejected has gone up during 2011-12 as compared to the same during preceding years. However, on the basis of rejection percentage alone no definitive conclusions can be drawn regarding performance of CPIOs while taking decision about requests for information; since as indicated above only 68.85% of the Public Authorities have submitted their returns for all four quarters in the reporting year.

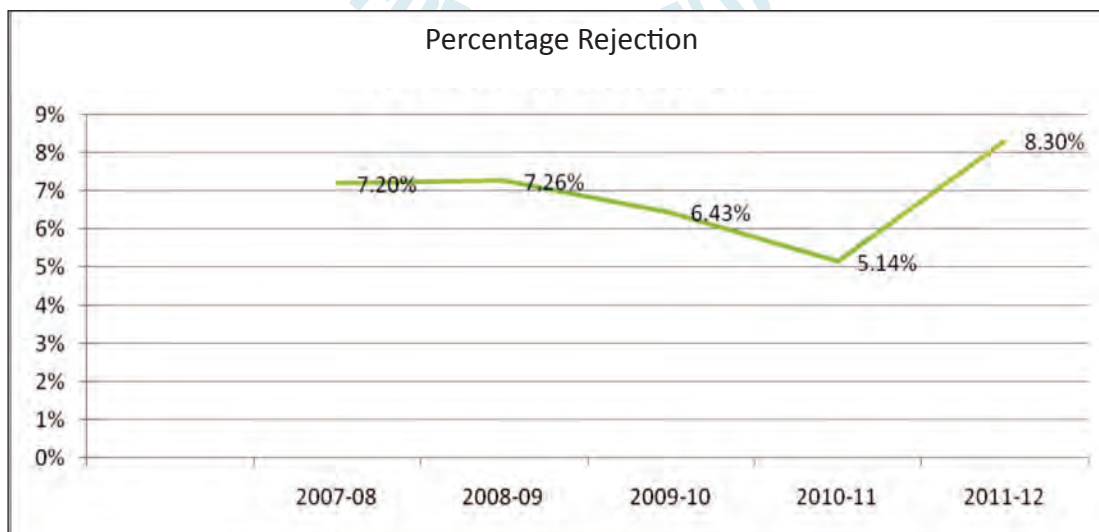


Figure 2.5: Trend regarding percentage of rejection of Requests for Information.

2.6.4 During the reporting year approximately 11% of the RTI applications were transferred to other Public Authorities. This may be on account of lack of awareness and knowledge about CAPIOs and CPIOs in the concerned organization among information seekers. The disclosure as mandated under section 4 (1) (b) of the RTI Act in this regard may help reduce this percentage significantly.

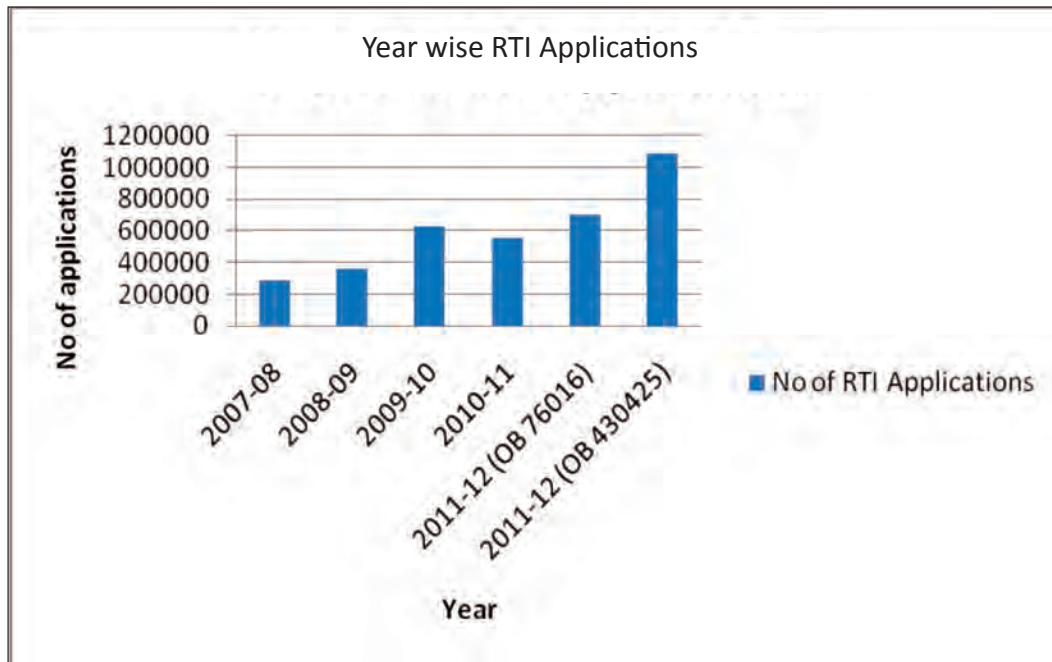


Figure 2.6: Total number of RTI applications received during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

2.7 Details of Public Authorities having received 10000 or more applications every year during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Sl. No	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Public Authority	No. of Requests Received	Public Authority	No. of Requests Received	Public Authority	No. of Requests Received	Public Authority	No. of Requests Received	Public Authority	No. of Requests Received
1	UT of Delhi	27061	Ministry of Railways	35347	Ministry of Finance	70286	Ministry of Communications & Information Tech.	71421	Department of Posts	53956
2	Ministry of Railways	25506	Department of Posts	27129	Ministry of Communication & Information Technology	59674	Ministry of Home Affairs	58480	Employees Provident Fund Organization	42259
3	Department of Posts	20163	Delhi Police	18129	Ministry of Home Affairs	45488	Ministry of Railways	40590	Delhi Police	34384

4	Delhi Police	14549	UT of Delhi	14412	Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances & Pension	23211	Ministry of Human Resource Development	36934	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	22986
5	Delhi Development Authority	12419	Employees Provident Fund Organization	13016	Ministry of Defence	16771	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	26344	State Bank of India	22402

Table 2.2: Top 5 Public Authorities in terms of RTI applications received during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

2.8 Details of officials designated as CAPIOs, CPIOs and Appellate Authorities (AAs) u/s 5 (1) and 5 (2) of the RTI Act during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	No. of officials	% change over the previous year	No. of officials	% change over the previous year	No. of officials	% change over the previous year	No of Officials	% change over the previous year	No. of officials	% change over the previous year
No. of CAPIOs	28,822	15%	29,722	3%	40,710	37%	10732	(-) 73%	42,023	29.1%
No. of CPIOs	12,069	67%	14,408	19%	16,920	17%	10094	(-) 40%	16,840	66.83%
No. of AAs	4,654	69%	4,838	4%	5,820	20%	3905	(-) 32.9%	6,697	71.49%

Table 2.3: Statement regarding number of CAPIOs, CPIOs and the AAs

As it would be seen from the table above that Public Authorities had denotified a large number CAPIOs, CPIOs and the Appellate Authorities during 2010-11. These observations, however, are based on returns submitted by 68.85% Public Authorities.

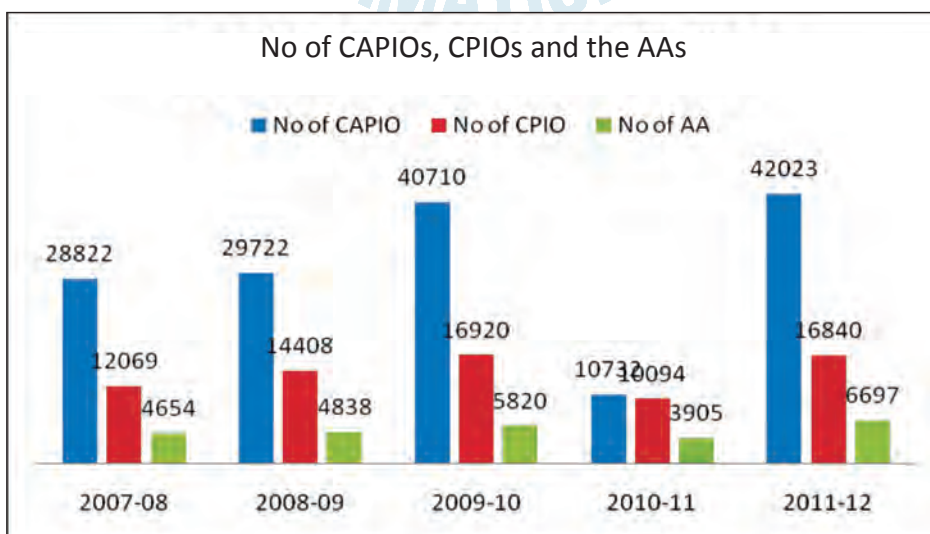


Figure 2.6 (a) No of CAPIOs, CPIOs and AAs appointed by the Central Public Authorities during 2007-08 to 2011-12

Although, Public Authorities nominated larger number of CAPIOs, CPIOs and the AAs during the reporting year yet, the institution of CAPIOs, CPIOs and the AAs in the reporting year are approximately similar to that of the institutions during 2009-10. It is felt that Public Authorities take a closer look at the number of CAPIOs, CPIOs and AAs required to process applications filed under the Act without losing sight of providing complete information within the timeline prescribed in the Act.

2.9 Details of amount collected as application fee, additional charges and penalty by Public Authorities

Total amount collected:

- 2007-08 – Rs. 4356782
- 2008-09 – Rs. 5539162
- 2009-10 – Rs. 8548568
- 2010-11 – Rs. 8086216
- 2011-12 – Rs. 10059199

During 2011-12 there has been a significant rise of around 24 percentage points, in the collection of application fee, additional fee and the penalty amount submitted by the Public Authorities as against the previous year. The collection of the application fee and additional fee has seen an increasing rate of change of around 238 and 41 percentage points over previous year. This clearly reflects positively on better supply side management of information held and controlled by Public Authorities as compared to previous years.

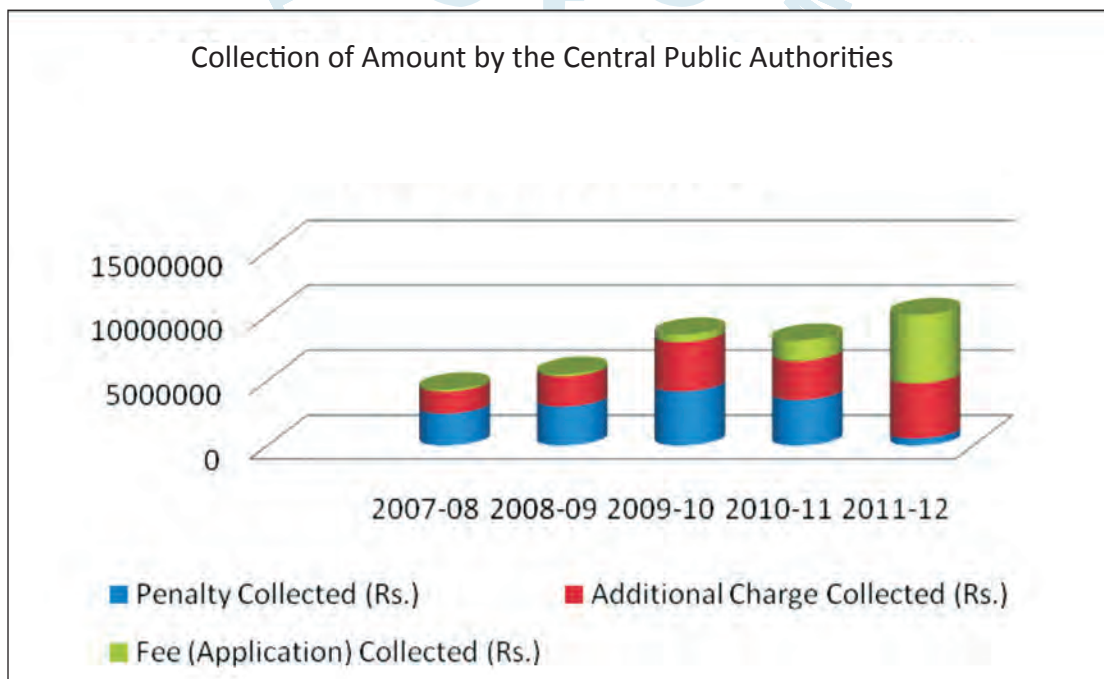


Figure 2.7: Break up of Amount collected by the Public Authorities during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

2.10 Top 10 Public Authorities in terms of total amount collected during 2011-12.

S.L. No.	Public Authority	Total Amount Collected (Rs)
1.	Ministry of Finance	1650734
2.	UT of Delhi	1410213
3.	Ministry of Communications & Information Technology	1052623
4.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	792525
5.	Ministry of Home Affairs	578099
6.	Ministry of Labour & Employment	499823
7.	UT of Chandigarh	403435
8.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	334234
9.	Ministry of Defence	284382
10.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	221335

Table 2.4: Public Authorities and the amount collected by them

2.11 Rejection of applications

2.11.1 Category wise rejection analysis

S. N	Category of Public Authorities	Percentage of rejection
1	Govt. Companies under The Companies Act	14.33%
2	Attached Offices	9.96%
3	Subordinate Offices	7.66%
4	Corporations	7.28%
5	Departments under Ministries	6.16%
6	Others	5.97%
7	Independent Ministries/Departments	5.16%
8	Societies under Societies Registration Act	4.14%
9	Boards	1.49%
10	Govt. Co-operatives	0.48%

Table 2.5: Percentage of rejection by various categories of the Public Authorities

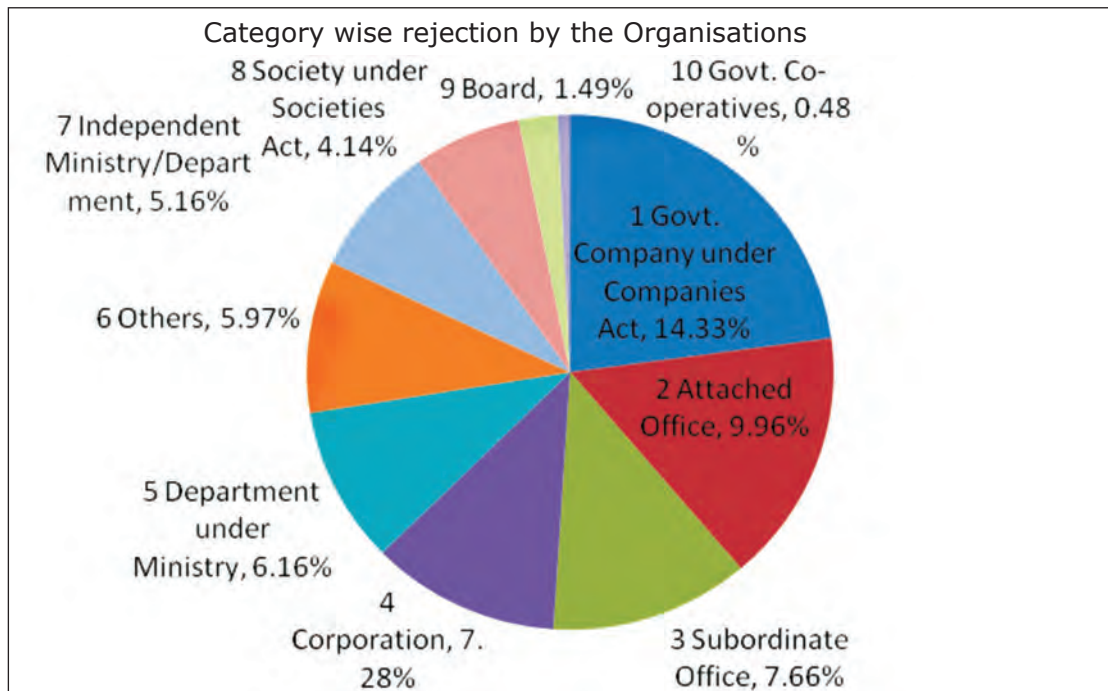


Figure 2.8: Category wise rejection by the Organisations

It is evident, from the table and the analysis above, that the maximum rejection of RTI application is by the Government Companies under Companies Act and the minimum rejection is by the Government Cooperatives. Attached offices with Ministries/Departments also have a considerably high percentage of rejection.

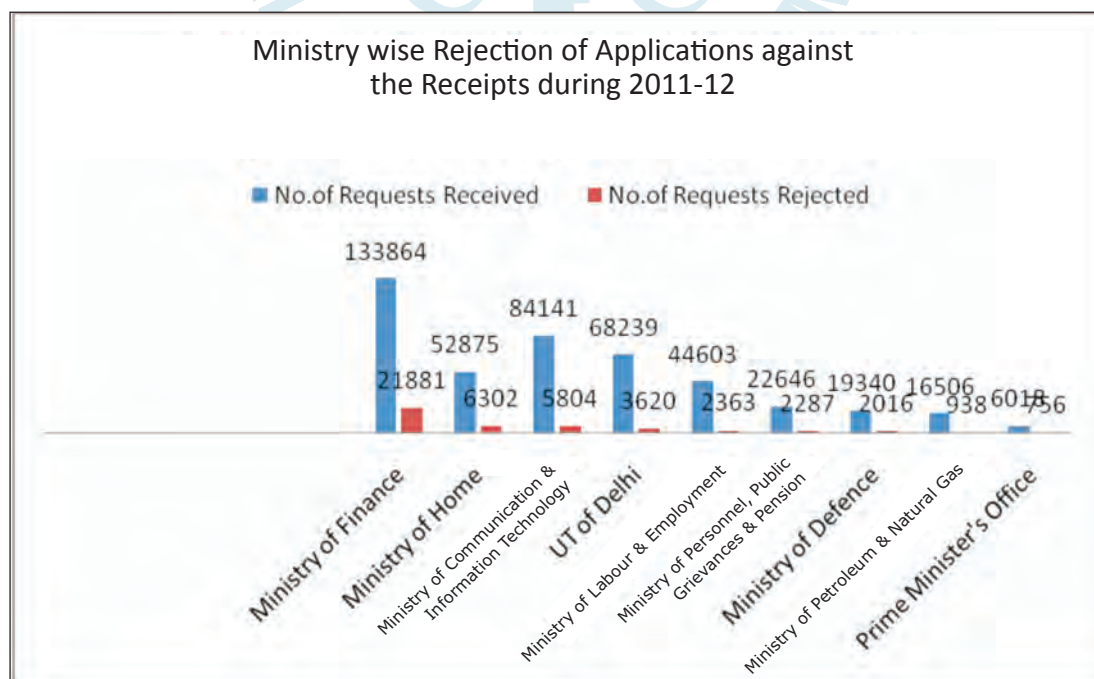


Figure 2.9: Ministry wise rejections in 2011-12

2.11.2 Use of various provisions of exemption for rejecting applications / No. of times various provisions were invoked for rejecting applications

The pie chart in figure 2.11 demonstrates that 35% of times RTI applications rejected, fall in 'others' category. The provisions of section 8 (1) were used 57% of times to reject the requested information. There has been a significant decline in the manner in which applications for information were rejected for reasons reported as 'others' in comparison to 2010-11, although it is still significantly high. The use of 'others' as a reason to reject requests for information is inter alia indicative of the fact that perhaps the requested information is not available in any material form. This calls for scrutiny and introspection by Public Authorities to ascertain the reason(s) for rejecting requests for information on this ground instead of judiciously applying provisions of sections 8(1), 9, 11 and 24. There is marginal decline in rejection percentage using sections 9, 24 and 11 by the Central Public Authorities during the reporting year. Maximum rejections has been made under section 8 (1) and 'others' in the current year by the Central Public Authorities. The rejections using section 9 by the Central Public Authorities are almost insignificant.

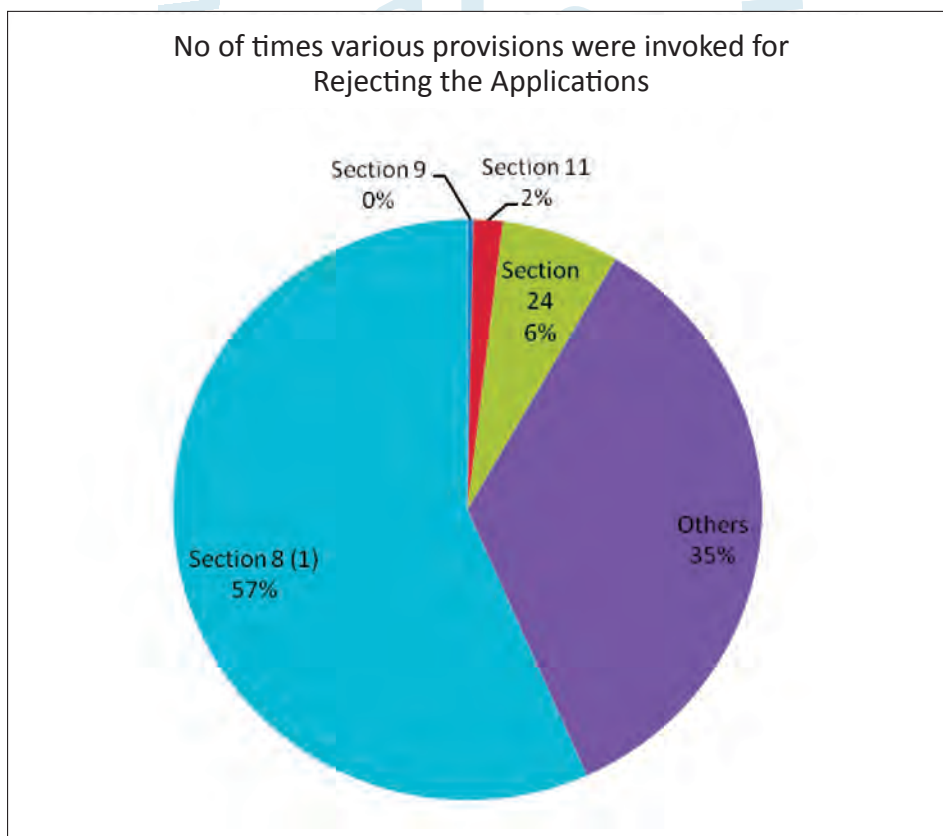


Figure 2.10: Number of times various provisions of exemptions were invoked for rejecting the applications during 2011-12

2.12 Disciplinary action

2.12.1 Recommendations for disciplinary action against officials

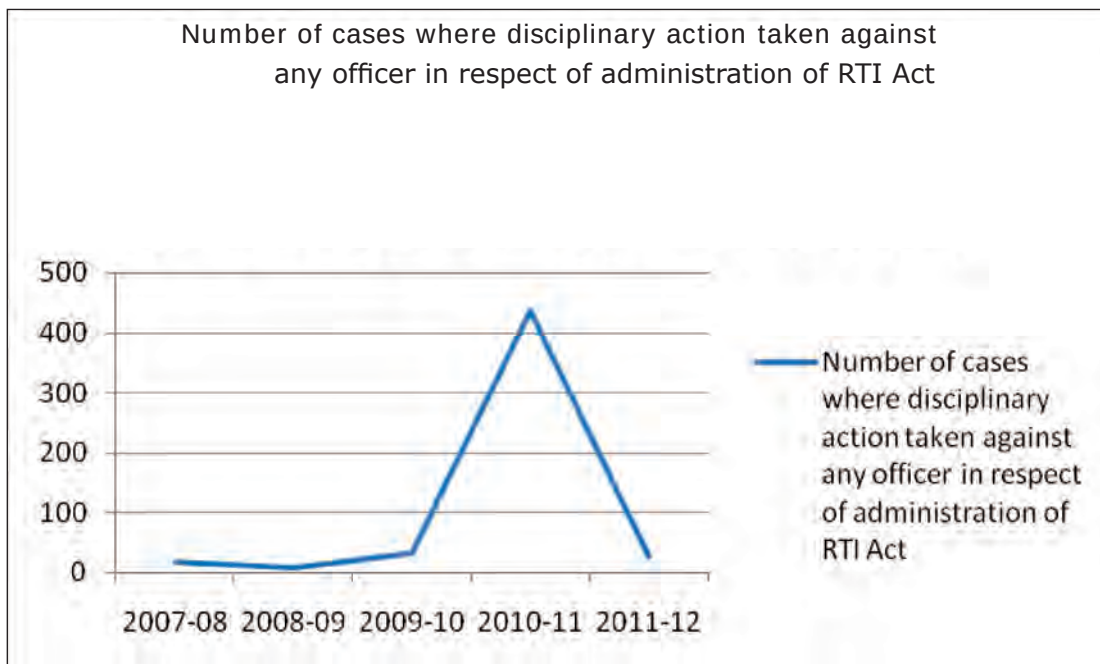


Figure 2.11: The number of officials regarding disciplinary actions were recommended against officials during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

2.12.2 Public Authority wise details regarding disciplinary action were recommended against any officer in respect of administration of RTI Act during 2011-12

S.L. No.	Public Authority	Number of cases where disciplinary action taken against any officer in respect of administration of RTI Act
1.	National Library	1
2.	Union Bank of India	1
3.	National Power Training Institute	1
4.	Directorate General of Lighthouses & Lightships	1
5.	New Delhi Municipal Council	24

In a large number of cases disciplinary action were recommended against functionaries of New Delhi Municipal Council for lapses in administration of the RTI Act. Although, these may perhaps be instances of delinquency on the part of individual functionaries; it is expected that the NDMC and similarly placed other Public Authorities would take steps to correct the situation by increasing awareness about the Act among their functionaries, exhorting them to function with

due diligence and effective sensitization towards needs of information seekers. However, by and large there has been a significant decline in the number of cases where disciplinary action were recommended against any officer in respect of administration of RTI Act in comparison to the preceding year.



Chapter 3

Central Information Commission during 2011-12

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Central Information Commission, constituted in accordance with provisions of section 12 of the RTI Act, has the responsibility to adjudicate appeals/complaints filed by information seekers, dissatisfied with either non-response and/ or vague, misleading incorrect responses from Public Authorities. This is by and large the popular perception about the role of the Commission. However, the Commission is also responsible for monitoring the status of implementation of the Act by Public Authorities in its entirety. Besides, taking proactive measures towards generating awareness among stakeholders about the provisions as well as objective of the Act. It also helps Public Authorities in their endeavors relating capacity building of their functionaries; besides helping them understand nuances of the law in order to make them effective change agents in the process of governance by adopting the principles of transparency and accountability. This chapter presents an overview of activities undertaken by the Central Information Commission in regard to afore stated roles and objectives; besides an account of the performance of the Commission in disposal of Appeals and Complaints, utilization of Plan & Non-Plan Budget as well as important events during 2011-12.

3.1.2 The Central Information Commission, with a view to rationalize work allocation among various Information Commissioners including the Chief Information Commissioner, resolved that appeals/complaints pertaining to a particular Ministry/Department/Public Authority shall be adjudicated by an Information Commissioner for not more than two years. However, appeals/complaints relating to some important Public Authorities shall continue to be adjudicated by the Chief Information Commissioner.

3.1.3 The Central Information Commission, being seized with series of attacks on RTI activists, both grievous as well as sometimes fatal, took serious note of the issue and resolved as mentioned here under:

“The Central Information Commission expresses regret and takes note of the reported killings of and assault on the RTI users across the

country. The Commission underlines the need to take urgent steps by the respective Governments for the safety and protection of the RTI users. The Commission strongly believes that it is the duty and responsibility of the respective Governments to safeguard life and liberty of the RTI users for which purpose they should invoke the relevant penal provisions for the prevention and detection of such heinous crimes.

The Commission, therefore, resolves that if it receives a complaint regarding assault or murder of an information seeker, it will examine the pending RTI applications of the victim and order the concerned Department(s) to publish the requested information suo motu on their website as per the provisions of law.

This Commission also resolves that it will take proactive steps in ascertaining the status of investigations/prosecutions of the cases involving information seekers and endeavor to have these processes expedited.

In pursuance to the afore stated resolution, the Commission inquired into and decided the first complaint of this nature in the matter of Ms.Sonia Balwani, D/o Late Shri Ravinder Balwani versus General Administration Department (GAD), GNCT Delhi, Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL), Delhi Transco Limited (DTL) and Department of Urban Development, GNCT, Delhi.

- 3.1.4 The Commission also laid down norms and procedures for according priority to appeals/complaints filed by senior citizens, physically differently abled persons as well as regarding matters of larger public interest. It resolved thus:

“The appeals/complaint received from Senior Citizens or from differently abled persons in the respective registries will be put up to the Bench of the Commission where such cases are registered. The Information Commissioner under Section 12 (4) of the RTI Act will decide on the priority to be given to such appeals and complaints. The priority accorded will be part of the judicial decision which necessarily will involve recording reasons for giving such priority while adjudicating the case. The same procedure will be followed in cases which, according to the opinion of the Information commissioner, involve larger Public Interest.”

3.1.5 The reporting year 2011-12 witnessed the arrival of three Information Commissioners: Sri Vijai Sharma, Sri Rajiv Mathur and Sri Basant Seth, in the Commission; who were sworn to the oath of office on 1st of March 2011. The total strength of Information Commissioners, including The Chief Information Commissioner, rose to 9 during the reporting year.

3.2 Annual Convention 2010 [14th – 15th October, 2011]

3.2.1 The sixth Annual Convention of the Central Information Commission was organized on 14-15th October, 2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The theme of the 6th Annual Convention of the Central Information Commission was “**Right to Information- Expanding Horizons**”.

3.2.2 Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister of India, delivered the inaugural address on 14th October 2011. Shri Nitish Kumar, Chief Minister of Bihar, addressed the Valedictory session on 15th October, 2011.



Photograph 1: 6th Annual Convention-Dignitaries on Dais (From L to R) Smt. Alka Sirohi, Secretary DoPT, Shri Satyananda Mishra, CIC, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister, Shri V. Narayansamy, MoS-PP, Shri M. L. Sharma, IC.



Photograph 2: 6th Annual Convention-Shri Satyananda Mishra, CIC welcoming Shri Nitish Kumar, Chief Minister Bihar State at the time of Valedictory address

- 3.2.3 Representatives of State Information Commissions, officials of the Central Government including Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities from Public Authorities, RTI activists, representatives of Media and Civil Society Organizations and other stakeholders participated in the Convention. All Information Commissioners of the Central Information Commission, State Chief Information Commissioners from 18 states, 41 State Information Commissioners & 26 Secretaries of the State Information Commission's participated in the Convention.
- 3.2.4 In order to facilitate in depth discussion on issues of public importance and interest, within the ambit of the main theme, the following four sub-themes were discussed with a view to highlight areas of concern as well as to chart the future road map for greater transparency and accountability in governance:
1. Transparency and accountability : with special reference to Public Private Partnership Projects
 2. RTI Act : Potential & efficacy in curbing corruption and grievance redressal, and
 3. Experiences and prospects
 4. RTI Act, Exemption Provisions & Second Schedule

3.2.5 In his inaugural address, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister of India, stated that imparting our citizens with this right was a huge step forward in the direction of curbing corruption and improving processes of Government. He raised the issue of privacy; and stated that although the Act does have provisions to deal with privacy issues, there are some grey areas that require further debate. He underscored the fact that the Right to Information enables access to information even from a private party that comes under a regulatory framework; and this assumes significance in the context of increasing number of projects being taken up in the public-private partnership mode.

He emphasized that more and more information is required to be put in public domain, without waiting for applications from information seekers; in order to save time for both, Public Authorities as well as citizens. The Prime Minister also highlighted the issue regarding challenges in the area of information housekeeping; and stated that with the improvement in data management practices through computerization of records and work flows, the time may not be far when citizens may locate on their own answer to their requests in the work flow artery of the Public Authority.

The convention brought forth following important issues:

1. Need for commitment and responsibility on the part of Special Purpose Ventures/Joint Ventures as well as private sector entities for dissemination of identified information in case of projects taken up in public-private partnership mode;
2. While conceptualizing a PPP model for implementation of any project, a greater transparency and clear specifications in respect of obligations of Private Entities as well as SPVs/JVs regarding the disclosure of necessary information and their accountabilities, need to be interwoven in the bidding document itself;
3. Each Public Authority dealing with the PP Projects must disclose the details of such projects along with the details of transfer of assets, revenue/profit sharing agreement etc. and obligations of both parties under section 4 of the RTI Act;
4. There is scope for further enhancement of the quantum as well as the quality of voluntary disclosure. The Public Authorities in our country have still a long way to go in making proactive disclosure of all information that is not covered by the exemption provision of the Right to Information Act;
5. An urgent need to strengthen the information housekeeping with a view to strengthen and improve data management practices

through computerization of records and extensive use of ICT in workflows;

6. The question of application of exemption provisions to any particular information becomes relevant and important only after disclosure of all non-exempted information. It is thus very important to publish all information as envisaged under section 4 of the Act in the first instance since provisions of Section 8 cannot be dealt with properly in the absence of effective implementation of provisions of Section 4 of the RTI Act.
7. The first and foremost concern of the RTI Act, which is also the thrust of the Preamble, is disclosure. Hence, disclosure of an information or otherwise, keeping in view the exemption provisions as well as larger public interest, is a balancing act to be performed by the adjudicatory authority.
8. There is need for capacity building in statutory regime itself; which empowers and enables statutory authorities from within organizations;
9. The potential of the RTI Act in stemming corruption and grievance redressal needs much more obedience to proactive disclosure. Non compliance should be dealt with very seriously.
10. The institutions responsible for implementation of the Act need to be respected and strengthened. New institutions that are born or are yet to be born, may be complementary to the existing institutions dealing in the areas of transparency and anti corruption.

Details of the 6th Convention of the CIC at available at <http://cic.gov.in>

3.3 Appeal/Complaints in the Commission

- 3.3.1 With a view to maximize disposal of appeals and complaints filed by information seekers, the Commission decided to fix a benchmark; and accordingly every Information Commissioner was expected to dispose approximately 3200 appeals/complaints in a year. It was envisaged that this approach would help resolve the problem of pendency regarding ever increasing number of appeals and complaints.
- 3.3.2 In the year 2011-12, as against 33922 appeals and complaints registered in CIC for disposal, 23112 appeals/complaints were disposed. The Commission, during this period, had 6 members, including the Chief Information Commissioner, except in March 2012, when three more Information Commissioners joined the Commission. The newly appointed Information Commissioners, however, could commence the

process of disposal in the month of April 2012 only on account of the requirement of statutory period of notice to parties to the matter under adjudication.

The average annual disposal by individual ICs/CIC during 2011-12 was 3852 as compared to 2675 in 2010-11. The average annual disposal by individual ICs/CIC witnessed an increase of 44% from the previous year; besides being much higher in comparison to the benchmark mentioned above in terms of absolute numbers. However, the percentage of disposal has gone down during 2011-12 in comparison to the same during the preceding year on account of two reasons viz. sharp increase in the number of appeals/complaints filed and registered in the Commission as well as lesser number of Information Commissioners as compared to 2010-11. The number of appeals/complaints disposed during a particular year being a direct function of the number of Information Commissioners; the average annual disposal by individual ICs/CIC is perhaps more precise an indicator than percentage of disposal.

Year	No of Registration	No of Disposal	Disposal Percentage	Average Annual Disposal by individual ICs/ CIC
			(Disposal/Receipt)*100	
2008-09	15426	13322	86.36	1665
2009-10	22800	19482	85.44	2165
2010-11	28875	24071	83.36	2675
2011-12	33922	23112	68.13	3852

Table 3.1: Statement on Receipt/Disposal, Disposal Percentage and average Annual Disposal by individual ICs and CIC during 2008-09 to 2011-12

- 3.3.3 The Commission has been using ICT in its working extensively since its inception. The facility of filing appeal and complaint on line is one of the most visible manifestation of this endeavor. The citizenry has utilized this facility extensively and it is quite popular too among computer and net savvy people. However, the essential requirement of signed copy of the appeal/complaint filed on line, for identification and verification of appellant/complainant, has resulted in accumulation of a large number of provisionally registered appeals and complaints. These cases, though registered provisionally, can't be taken up for adjudication, unless, corresponding signed copies are received. It was observed that there are approximately 9500 provisionally registered online cases in the data base of the Commission till 29th February 2012, since launch of the CIC Online facility.

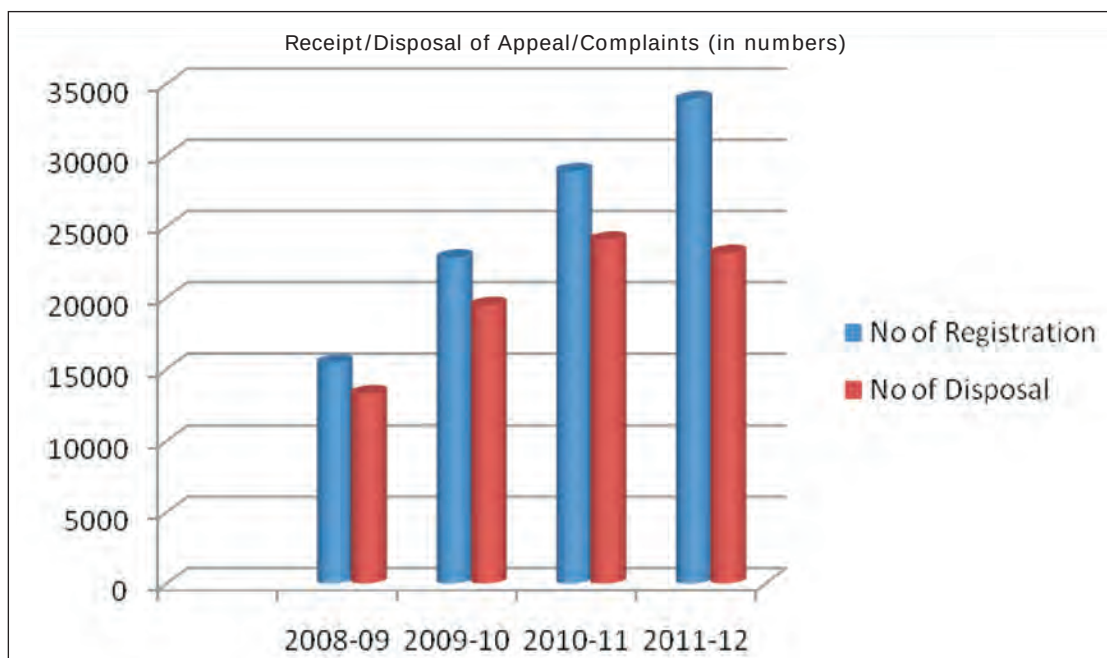


Figure 3.1: Statement on Receipt/Disposal of Appeal/Complaints (in numbers) during last four years

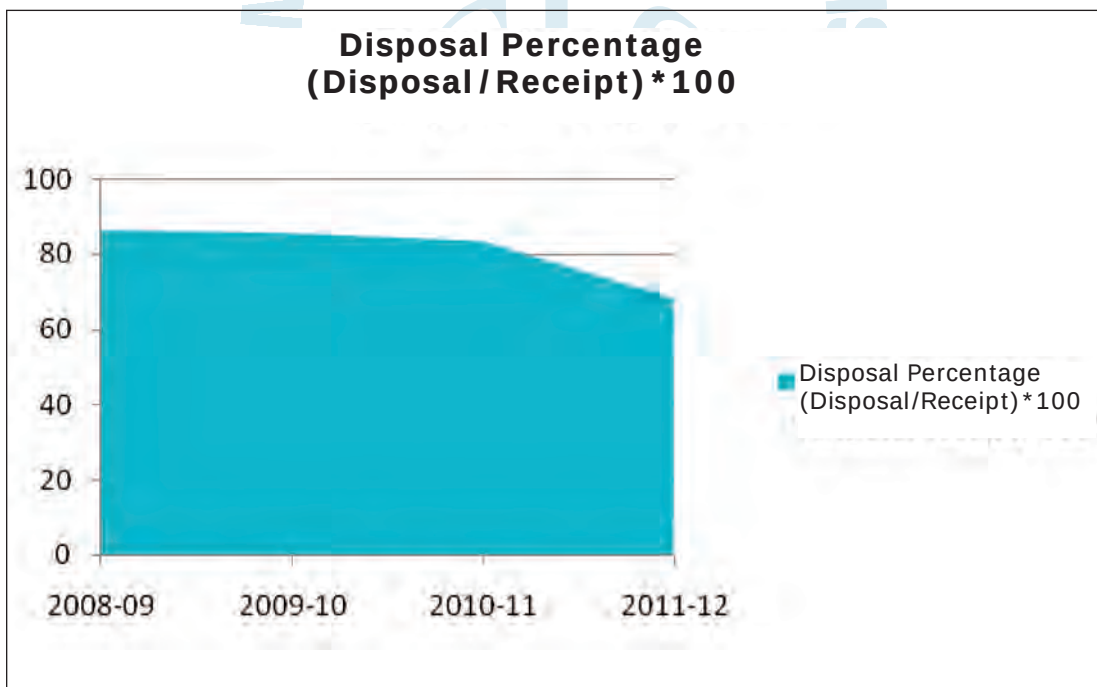


Figure 3.2: Year wise disposal percentage of appeal/complaints

Year	Registration of appeal / com by the Commission	Relative change in registered appeal/comp in the Commission	Total RTI applications received by the PAs of Central Government Ministry / Departments	Relative change in RTI applications received by the Central PAs
2006-07	6839		183424	
2007-08	11261	0.64	287187	0.56
2008-09	15426	0.36	362520	0.26
2009-10	22800	0.47	626748	0.72
2010-11	28875	0.26	555726	(-)0.11
2011-12	33922	0.17	1085997(OB 430425)	0.95
2011-12	33922	0.17	705976 (OB 76016)	0.27

Table 3.2: Relative change in the appeal/ Complaint before the Commission vis-à-vis relative change in RTI application received by Central PAs

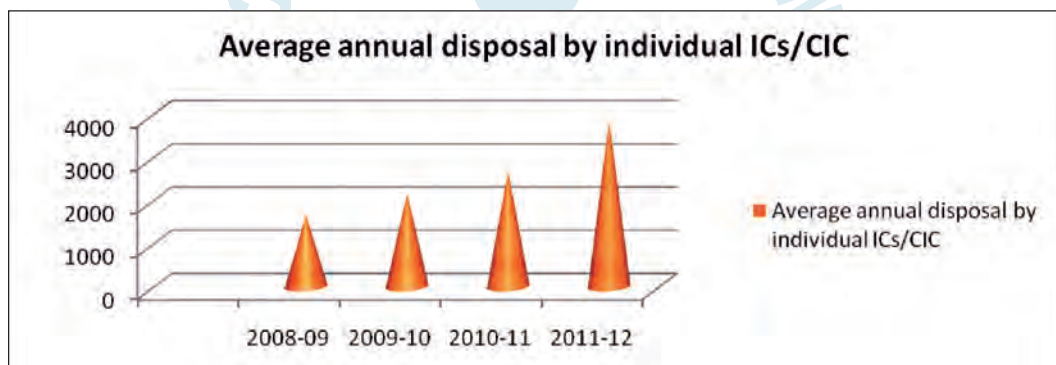


Figure 3.3: Average annual disposals (in numbers) by individual ICs/CIC

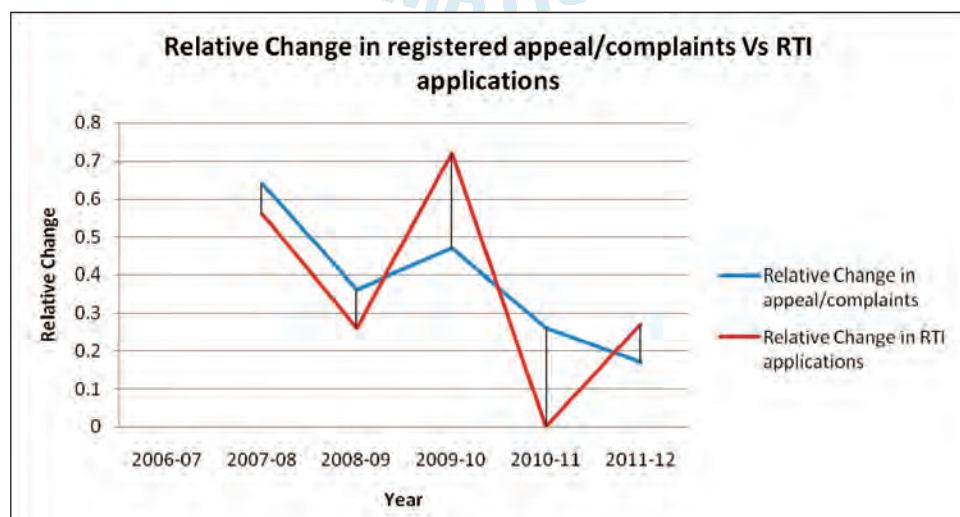


Figure 3.4: Relative change in the appeal/complaints before the Commission vis- a- vis relative change in RTI applications received by the Central P As

3.3.4 The graph above is a pictorial representation of relative changes over the years in appeals/complaints filed before the Commission vis a vis total number of RTI applications received and reported by Public Authorities of the Central Government. It is evident from the graph that the rate of relative change at which appeal/complaints before the commission are being registered, has exhibited a decreasing pattern except for the year 2009-10, when there is slight increase in the rate of relative change. The relative change at which the RTI applications are being filed with the Public Authorities under the Central Government has however shown an unstable pattern. The reason for a steep fall in relative change in the number of RTI applications filed with the Public Authorities under the Central Government during 2010-11, could be attributed to fall in the absolute number and percentage of Public Authorities submitting returns to the Central Information Commission in comparison to previous years. The absolute number of the RTI applications filed with the Public Authorities this year has gone up considerably as compared to last year.

3.4 Status regarding imposition and realization of penalty during 2011-12

The Central Information Commission imposed Rs 38, 82,500/- as penalty u/s 20 (1) of the RTI Act during the reporting year. Although in some cases, the Commission has been made a party in various writ petitions before superior Courts for quashing the order of the Commission regarding imposition of penalty, there are many instances where the Commission has not been made a party. In three instances various High Courts have stayed the penalty order of the Commission amounting to Rs 62, 000. Consequently, the penalty amount imposed by the Commission during the reporting year is effectively Rs 38, 20, 500. The Commission has received compliance report, by way of recovery, in respect of remaining cases for an amount of Rs 24, 68, 701.

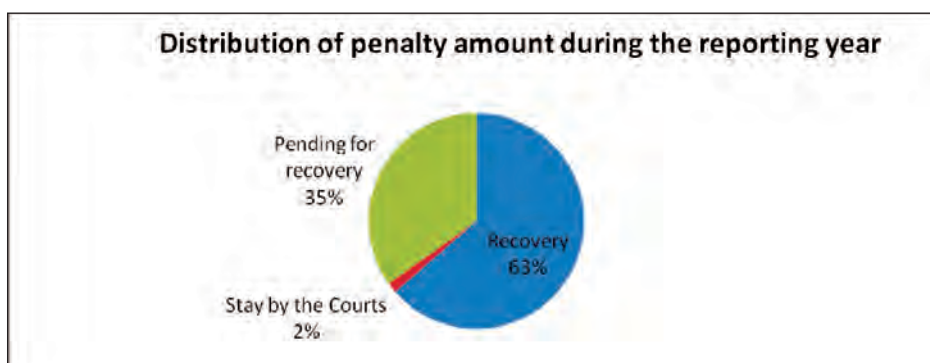


Figure 3.5 Distribution of penalty amount during the reporting year

3.5 Interns at CIC

The RTI Act has caught the imagination of not only users but also of students pursuing higher studies; and over the years increasing number of young students from various academic institutions have been approaching the Commission with a view to function as intern in the Commission. Their interest lies essentially in understanding the nuances and efficacy of this revolutionary law. However, a growing number of young law students have also evinced interest in interplay as well as interface of this Act with other laws of the land especially in view of the provision regarding overriding effect of this Act vis-à-vis other laws. It has now become a regular annual feature; and these interns/ students are exposed to the basic nuances of the RTI Act and its implementation; besides catering to their special interests, if any. During 2011-12 CIC had interns from Gujarat National Law University, Symbiosis Law College Pune, Jindal Global Law School, Sonapat and KIIT University, Bhubaneswar.

During the reporting year a structured format of tasks/activities was formulated for interns, and they were trained accordingly. The training format consisted of working on the scrutiny of the petitions received in registries, uploading of decisions on the website of the Commissions and observing hearings of appeals and complaints. They were tasked with assisting the Commission on key aspects of its functioning, especially its quasi judicial role, apart from developing an understanding of the RTI Act as such and its implementation.

3.6 Visitors from abroad

- 3.6.1 During the month of November, 2011 a 3 member delegation from Nigeria, including the Attorney General the State of Ekiti (Nigeria), visited the Commission. Nigeria has very recently enacted the freedom of information legislation and the delegation was here to understand the experiences of India regarding the implementation of RTI Act.



Photograph 3: Shri Satyanand Mishra CIC, having discussion with Nigerian Delegation alongwith other officers of Commission

3.6.2 In the month of January, 2012, a 7 member delegation from the **Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia** visited the Commission. The delegation was lead by the Head of the Institution of Ombudsman of Ethiopia. This group was especially keen to know about and understand the strategy of implementation of the RTI Act.

3.7 International Visit by the Information Commissioner(s)

Smt Sushma Singh and Sri ML Sharma, Information Commissioners in the Commission, visited the Privacy Commission, New Zealand in the year 2011-12. The objective of this visit was to study advantages of the use of ICT in ensuring maximum disclosure as well as to understand the process of striking fine balance between privacy of personal/protected information and their disclosure in the ambit of freedom of information law e.g. RTI Act 2005.

The Privacy Act, NZ controls how “agencies” collect, use, disclose, store and give access to “personal information”. The privacy Codes of Practice does the same, but they apply to specific areas - particularly health, telecommunications and credit reporting. Personal information is information about identifiable, living people. Almost every person or organization that holds personal information is an “agency”. So, for example, the Privacy Act covers government departments, companies of all sizes, religious groups, schools and clubs. The Office of the Privacy Commissioner is an Independent Crown Entity. It is funded by the State, but is independent of government or Ministerial control.

3.8 Initiatives during 2011-12

1. The Commission decided to display the list of cases, pending for disposal with an Information Commissioner including the CIC, at the end of a particular month on its website by 7th of the succeeding month. This has helped appellant/complainants in keeping track of their appeals/complaints pending for disposal before the Commission.
2. The Chief Information Commissioner, in a letter to Hon'ble Minister Human Resource Development, Government of India, emphasized the need for inculcating awareness about the objective efficacy and usefulness of this path breaking law among the populace particularly young impressionable minds so as to prepare the latter as change agents of future to achieve the goal of transparency and accountability. He stated that although more and more people are using this law to seek information from the Government Authorities. The reach and penetration of this law in rural areas and especially among the poor everywhere still continues to be very limited. He underscored the fact that the success of development schemes, both in rural and urban areas,

depends on the level of participation of the people in these schemes. Access to information will improve the quality of implementation of these schemes as the people can then exercise greater ownership and control on the schemes. Above all, such access will also enhance the legitimacy of the Government as more and more people will feel the sense of participation with the process of governance. He suggested that one of the most cost effective ways of reaching out to large section of the population especially the young is to print a suitable message on the back cover of the text books published by the NCERT. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has not only agreed with the suggestion but has implemented the same as well.



RIGHT TO INFORMATION

The basic aim of the RTI Act is to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the government, contain corruption, and make our democracy work for the people in real sense. You can seek necessary information about various activities of the government through an RTI application.

How to Apply

The application can be made on plain paper. Submit it along with the fee to the Public Information Officer (PIO) of the department concerned. You may also send it through the post office.

Application Fee

You need to pay the application fee of ₹10/- through Cash/Demand Draft/IPO or Banker's Cheque for information on matters related to the Central Government departments. The fee is different for the State Government departments.



For further details about RTI, log on to www.cic.gov.in, www.rti.gov.in

The letters are annexed at A2.



सूचना का अधिकार

Right to Information (RTI)

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम का मूल उद्देश्य नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाना, सरकार के काम-काज में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाना, भ्रष्टाचार रोकना और लोकतंत्र को वास्तविक रूप से जनता के लिए काम करने हेतु तैयार करना है। आप आर.टी.आई. का उपयोग करके सरकार के विविध क्रियाकलापों के बारे में आवश्यक सूचना प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

आर.टी.आई. प्रयोग करने की विधि

आवेदन सादे कागज पर किया जा सकता है। आप इसे शुल्क के साथ संबंधित विभाग के जन सूचना अधिकारी (PIO) को भेजें। यह आवेदन आप पोस्ट ऑफिस के द्वारा भी भेज सकते हैं।

आवेदन शुल्क

केंद्र सरकार के विभागों से संबंधित मामलों में आपको ₹10/- आवेदन शुल्क जमा करना होगा जिसे नगद, डिमांड ड्राफ्ट, पोस्टल ऑर्डर या बैंकर्स चेक द्वारा दिया जा सकता है। राज्य सरकार के विभागों के लिए यह शुल्क अलग है।



आर.टी.आई. संबंधी अधिक जानकारी के लिए लॉग ऑन करें www.cic.gov.in, www.rti.gov.in

3. The need and necessity for increasing awareness level about such an important law, even after six years of its implementation, requires a different and innovative strategy, especially for the young and marginalized populace. The Chief Information Commissioner advised the Secretary (Consumers Affairs) Government of India to give wide publicity regarding the usage of RTI by consumers. The Department of Consumers Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India accordingly came out with two sets of advertisement materials for the print media in consultation with the Central Information Commission. These two advertisements emphasize the importance of using the RTI Act to know about Government benefits/entitlements and convey the message “Access to information can block the path to corruption”.

JAGO GRAHAK JAGO

RTI Use the RTI to know about Govt. Services/benefits/entitlements

Driving License, Ration Card, Entitlement, Passport, Govt. Services, Permit

Access to Information can block the path to corruption

RTI
The key to Information and Transparency :
Right to Information (RTI) empowers you to seek information about the status of your request. It is quite possible that invoking the RTI may, by itself, expedite resolution of your problem.

How to Apply :
Just file your application with the Public Information Officer (PIO) of the concerned Department, along with fee/or submit it through the post office.

Application Fee :
Application Fee of Rs. 10/-, through Cash, Demand Draft, IPO or Banker's cheque, if the matter relates to the Central Govt. Department. (Different for different states)

Just...1 RTI May Solve your -Problem...

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

National Consumer Help Line No.
1800-11-4000 (toll free)
011-27662955, 56, 57, 58 (Normal Call Charges Apply)
(Monday-Saturday 9.30 a.m to 5.30 p.m)

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Department of Consumer Affairs, Krishi Bhawan,
New Delhi-110001
www.fcamin.nic.in

For more details about RTI, log on to www.rti.gov.in

4. The existence of strong infrastructure is sine qua non for both developments as also for investment culminating in creation of quality life for citizens. However, besides requiring a reasonable gestation period for coming into existence through best managerial practices; infrastructure projects also require huge investments. The government has been proactively encouraging private sector to

invest in infrastructure projects for quite some time now; and Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects have become a commonplace phrase in governance lexicon. Nevertheless, these PPP projects often involve making available and /or granting private sector use of natural resources e.g. land, water etc; besides concessions regarding electricity tariff, taxes and duties and financial closures involving both government and public sector banks. This scenario per se requires that every aspect of the arrangement between the government and the private sector player should be in public domain. The Commission has been receiving appeals from information seekers in this regard and decisions have been announced on the basis of facts and circumstances of the case as well as applicable law(s). However, the Commission felt the need for disclosure of information in a proactive manner in consonance with provisions of the RTI Act in regard to PPP projects. The Chief Information Commissioner, accordingly requested the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to draw detailed guidelines regarding application of provisions of the RTI Act to various entities under the public private partnership (PPP) arrangement. He further suggested that due to lack of clarity about this at various levels and especially since the RTI Act does not expressly refer to such bodies while defining the Public Authorities; a lot of confusion persists and such entities have, by and large, remained outside the purview of the RTI Act. Even the Ministries and Departments concerned in the Government do not volunteer to provide information regarding these entities by claiming that these are private bodies outside the Government control. He emphasized that the Commission is of the view that time has come to clarify the role and responsibility of the PPP entity for implementing the RTI Act in order to bring in greater transparency in implementation of such projects. The suggestions made are as mentioned below:

(i) Every PPP proposal including the draft agreement should be published for inviting public comments and objections and before finalizing it;

(ii) The PPP agreement should include a necessary condition that the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) or any other entity which comes into being as a result of the PPP would be a Public Authority within the meaning of Section 2(h) of the RTI Act and that all information sought by the citizens from such entities will be provided strictly in terms of that Act; or alternatively

(iii) The CPIO of the Ministry/Department/Public Sector Undertaking which has caused the PPP to come into being to be equally responsible to provide all information regarding the PPP project by securing it from the PPP entity.

In response to the letter from the Chief Information Commissioner, the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission informed that the concession agreements are executed by the respective Ministries and not by the Planning Commission. So far as the Planning Commission is concerned, several Model Concession Agreements (MCAs) have been published for PPP projects. These MCAs provide for full disclosure of the Concession Agreement, the Maintenance Manual, the Maintenance Program and the Maintenance Requirements in respect of each project. Where an MCA is followed, any person can obtain certified copies of these documents from the respective concessionaires.

Both letters are annexed at Annexure-3.

5. During the Annual convention held in October 2011, the Chief Minister of Bihar, while delivering the valedictory address, requested the Chief Information Commissioner to help them organize an International Conference on Right to Information at Patna. The Central Information Commission rendered assistance to the Bihar State Information Commission in selection of the themes and sub-themes, the guests list and other incidentals thereto.

3.9 Plan Schemes of CIC:

3.9.1 Preparation of Publicity Material

Initiative towards awareness of Right to Information among masses was taken by developing audio-visuals and their telecast on Doordarshan and Private Channels through DAVP. During the year 2011-12, a comprehensive publicity campaign was launched at the time of 6th Annual Convention in visual Media (Television) by telecast of thematic video spots. The campaign was conducted across the country in various national and regional television channels. An extensive audio-video campaign was also launched to spread the message of Right to Information across the country. The Audio-Video Spots were aired in regional languages as well, apart from Hindi, to reach out to rural masses speaking different languages and make them aware about the benefits of Right to Information.

In the year 2011-12 the Chief Information Commissioner, Information Commissioners and other functionaries of the Commission participated in various training programs, workshops, seminars organized for government officials including CPIOs and other stakeholders to explain the nuances of the Act as well as to apprise them about latest decisions of the Commission and superior courts of law in this regard as a part of awareness generation endeavor.

3.9.2 Video Conferencing Facility:

This was one of the major components of Plan Scheme of CIC during 11th Plan Period ending in the year 2011-12. The project of Video Conferencing facility was planned at the estimated cost of Rs. 65.73 lakhs. During 2011-12 two sets of HD Video Conferencing System were installed in August Kranti Bhawan. The total expenditure on this project during 11th Plan Period was incurred to the tune of Rs. 52.65 lakhs.

Video Conferencing Systems are now in operation in the following locations of the commission:

1. CIC- Court Room at August Kranti Bhawan - 1
No.
2. Office of Information Commissioners at Old JNU Campus - 4
Nos.
3. Office of CIC/Information Commissioners at August Kranti Bhawan - 6
Nos.

Commission has conducted a large number of Video Conferences for hearing of the cases and decided Appeals/Complaints, providing immense relief to the Appellants/Complainants residing in remote places of the country.

3.9.3 Dak Digitization:

This was also one the important component of Plan Scheme of CIC during 11th Plan Period. The project was sanctioned at the cost of Rs. 60.25 lakhs. The project was initially started with a view to archive the legacy cases pertaining to appeals and complaints in the digitized form to save the physical space of storing the files. However, this was subsequently extended to scanning and digitizing of day-to-day incoming dak in the month of May 2011. This was started with a view to integrate digitized dak with CIC Web-Based Workflow System which, on successful implementation, would create an e-office environment. However due to certain lacunas in the software, the e-office environment could not be implemented in the year 2011-12. The total expenditure incurred on dak digitization during the 11th Plan Period has been Rs. 43.51 lakhs.

3.10 Allocation of Budget and Expenditure

3.10. 1Non-Plan (Revenue) – Establishment (I. B. E.: Interim Budget Estimates)

Figures Rupees in Lakhs

S. No.	Head of Account	2010-11		2011-12	
(1)	(2)	[^] Final Allocation (3)	[^] Expenditure (4)	Final Allocation (5)	#Expenditure (6)
1	Salaries	412.00	408.19	323.14	321.17
2	Wages	133.00	132.99	150.00	149.99
3	Overtime Allowance	2.00	1.74	1.21	1.21
4	Medical Treatment	5.00	4.45	3.72	3.72
5	Domestic Travel Expenses	21.72	21.72	17.79	17.79
6	Foreign Travel Expenses	3.28	3.28	5.66	5.56
7	Office Expenses	175.00	171.22	200.00	197.43
8	Rent, Rates and Taxes	410.96	410.95	337.00	337.00
9	Publication	5.00	5.00	9.63	9.63
10	Other Administration Expenses	4.00	4.00	9.25	9.25
11	Minor Works	3.00	3.00	17.48	17.13
12	Professional Services	22.00	21.99	33.88	33.88
13	Information Technology	7.00	7.00	20.08	20.03
	Total	1203.96	1195.53	1128.79	1123.79

Table 3.3: Non-Plan (Revenue) – Establishment (I. B. E.: Interim Budget Estimates)

Source: [^] PAO's letter No. 5-1(3) PrAO/Acts./2010-11/Monthly Exp./243 dated 06.05.2011

DoPT's letter No. G. 25011/3/2012-Budget dtd.. 14.06.2012.

3.10.2: Plan Revenue

Rupees in Lakhs

S. No.	Head of Account	2010-11		2011-12	
(1)	(2)	Final Allocation (3)	Expenditure (4)	Final Allocation (5)	Expenditure (6)
1.	Effective Implementation of RTIA, 2005	200.00	170.06	95.00	94.99

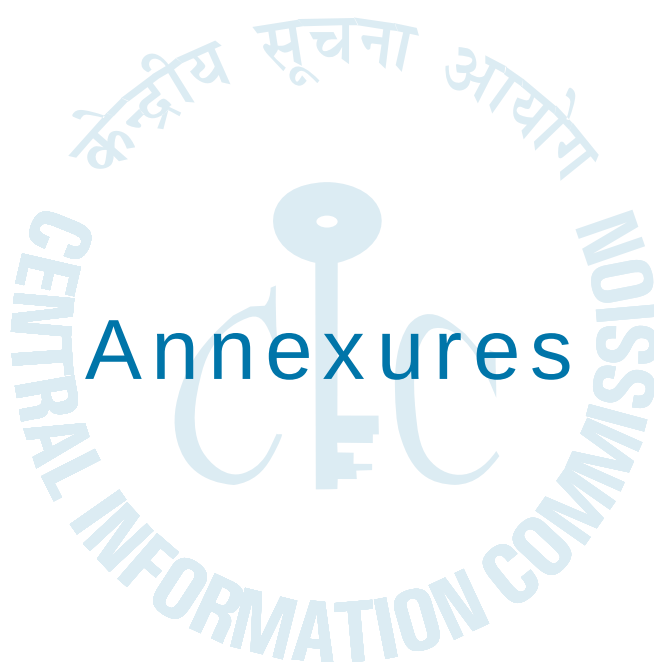
Table 3.4: Plan Revenue details

3.10.3 Plan Capital

Rupees in Lakhs

S. No.	Head of Account	2010-11		2011-12	
(1)	(2)	Final Allocation (3)	Expenditure (4)	Final Allocation (5)	Expenditure (6)
1.	Construction of Head Office Building for CIC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table 3.5: Plan Capital details



Annexures

Annexure-1

Ministry-wise and Public Authority-wise Abstract of Annual Returns

Year : 2011-12

Sr. No.	Ministry/ Department/ Organisation	Open- ing bal- ance of Re- quests received during year	No. of Re- quests	Total no. of Re- quests (Col- umn 3+4)	No. of Re- quests trans- ferred to other PAS	Decisions where Applica- tions for Information rejected	Num- ber of cases where disci- plinary action taken against any of- ficer in respect of ad- minis- tration of RTI Act	Total Amount Col- lected (fee+ addi. char- ges+ pen- alty) (Rs.)	No. CAP- IOs ap- point- ed	No. CPIOs ap- point- ed	No. AAs ap- poi- nted	No. of times various Provisions were invoked while Rejecting Requests													
												Relevant Sections of RTI Act 2005													
												Section 8(1)													
									(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(9)	(11)	(24)	(Oth- ers)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	0	26
1	Cabinet Secretariat																								
1.1	Cabinet Secretariat	12	554	566	244	67 (12.1%)	0	5665	9	9	7	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	3	40
Total		12	554	566	244	67 (12.1%)	0	5665	9	9	7	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	3	40	
2	Comptroller & Auditor General																								
2.1	Comptroller & Auditor General	88	775	863	214	66 (8.5%)	0	12333	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	28	0	0	0	25
Total		88	775	863	214	66 (8.5%)	0	12333	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	28	0	0	0	25
3	Department of Atomic Energy																								
3.1	Atomic Energy Education Society	5	41	46	1	2 (4.9%)	0	1558	32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0

3.14	Harish Chandra Research Institute	0	5	5	0	0 (0%)	0	150	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.15	Heavy Water Plant (Manuguru)	4	47	51	0	0 (0%)	0	1842	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.16	Heavy Water Board (CO), HWP (Thal) and HWP (Hazira)	2	50	52	0	5 (10%)	0	2867	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
3.17	Heavy Water Plant (Kota)	0	15	15	0	0 (0%)	0	230	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.18	Heavy Water Plant (Talcher)	0	4	4	0	0 (0%)	0	162	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.19	Heavy Water Plant (Tuticorin)	2	12	14	0	0 (0%)	0	132	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.2	Heavy Water Plant(Baroda)	0	16	16	0	0 (0%)	0	40	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.21	Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	8	112	120	0	15 (13.4%)	0	2610	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	
3.22	Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research	7	35	42	5	1 (2.9%)	0	602	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
3.23	Institute for Plasma Research	0	13	13	0	0 (0%)	0	120	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.24	Institute of Mathematical Sciences,	0	4	4	0	0 (0%)	0	10	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.25	Institute of Physics (IOP)	0	4	4	0	0 (0%)	0	55	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.26	Nuclear Fuel Complex	217	43	260	0	1 (2.3%)	0	1235	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	

3.27	Nuclear Power Corporation of India	34	709	743	16	19 (2.7%)	0	20592	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	13
3.28	Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology	15	113	128	0	6 (5.3%)	0	5309	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
3.29	Rare Materials Project (Mysore)	0	14	14	0	0 (0%)	0	140	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3	Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics	2	23	25	0	0 (0%)	0	330	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.31	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	216	27	243	0	0 (0%)	0	380	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.32	Tata Memorial Centre	5	55	60	4	23 (41.8%)	0	11179	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	5
3.33	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	0	58	58	0	0 (0%)	0	820	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.34	Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre	11	13	24	0	0 (0%)	0	243	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		592	2349	2941	163	133 (5.7%)	0	70621	94	51	40	1	0	0	16	5	0	2	1	4	29	0	0	0	0	93
4	Department of Space																									
4.1	Department of Space	122	740	862	6	25 (3.4%)	0	14510	17	2	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	11
Total		122	740	862	6	25 (3.4%)	0	14510	17	2	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	11
5	Election Commission of India																									
5.1	Election Commission of India	31	1396	1427	255	2 (0.1%)	0	39091	1	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		31	1396	1427	255	2 (0.1%)	0	39091	1	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[illegible]

0%)	0	60	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
0%)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0%)	0	210	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0%)	0	31	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0%)	0	486	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
6%)	0	1076	5	2	1	0	0	0	0

[illegible]

[illegible]

53

55

57

0	0 (0%)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	4 (400%)	0	70	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0 (0%)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0 (0%)	0	212	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

59

[illegible]

61

[illegible]

65

0	20 (69%)	0	590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
3	0 (0%)	0	4686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1 (2.3%)	0	1090	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0 (0%)	0	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	4 (22.2%)	0	276	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0 (0%)	0	20	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0 (0%)	0	3644	25	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	38 (51.4%)	0	790	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	3	0

10.2	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion																			
10.2.1	Central Pulp & Paper Research Institute	1	30	31	0	0 (0%)	0	604	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.2.2	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	0	338	338	21	0 (0%)	0	13819	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.2.3	National Council for Cement and Building Materials	0	33	33	1	1 (3%)	0	70	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.2.4	National Institute of Design (NID)	3	27	30	0	0 (0%)	0	240	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.2.5	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council	0	2	2	0	0 (0%)	0	22	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.2.6	National Productivity Council	1	19	20	0	0 (0%)	0	334	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.2.7	Office of Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Industry	0	6	6	4	0 (0%)	0	60	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.2.8	Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks	195	3462	3657	129	2 (0.1%)	0	109130	11	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10.2.9	Office of the Economic Adviser	0	18	18	0	0 (0%)	0	360	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.2.10	Office of the Salt Commissioner	0	171	171	2	13 (7.6%)	0	6869	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
10.2.11	Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation	15	843	858	8	0 (0%)	0	14131	0	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.2.12	Tariff Commission	0	1	1	0	0 (0%)	0	218	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department Total		215	4950	5165	165	16 (0.3%)	0	145857	39	69	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Total		335	8150	8485	576	263 (3.2%)	0	216147	270	380	115	0	0	0	53	3	0	1	22	0
Ministry of Communications & Information Tech.																				
11.1		Department of Information Technology																		
11.1.1		Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC)	13	140	153	5	4 (2.9%)	0	2484	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	1
11.1.2		Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C MET)	1	8	9	0	0 (0%)	0	80	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.1.3		Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA)	0	6	6	1	0 (0%)	0	40	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.1.4		Department of Information Technology	3	285	288	73	2 (0.7%)	0	7410	0	30	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
11.1.5		DOEACC Society	13	197	210	15	3 (1.5%)	0	6268	0	15	1	0	0	0	5	8	1	2	0
11.1.6		ERNET India	0	11	11	0	0 (0%)	0	70	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.1.7		National Informatics Centre	0	183	183	6	18 (9.8%)	0	1700	585	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
11.1.8		Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER)	0	41	41	0	0 (0%)	0	1366	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department Total			30	871	901	100	27 (3.1%)	0	19418	591	51	32	0	0	0	12	9	1	2	4

11.2 Department of Posts		1524	53956	55480	10481	2703 (5%)	0	467096	3672	948	120	35	56	51	162	170	68	67	235	130	1538	63	129	67	734
11.2.1	Department of Posts	1524	53956	55480	10481	2703 (5%)	0	467096	3672	948	120	35	56	51	162	170	68	67	235	130	1538	63	129	67	734
Department Total		1524	53956	55480	10481	2703 (5%)	0	467096	3672	948	120	35	56	51	162	170	68	67	235	130	1538	63	129	67	734
11.3 Department of Telecommunications																									
11.3.1	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	1431	22986	24417	1699	2493 (10.8%)	0	485755	614	493	383	18	1	1	225	162	10	22	99	5	701	1	125	0	1123
11.3.2	C-DoT	0	18	18	0	1 (5.6%)	0	492	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
11.3.3	Department of Telecommunications	36	3062	3098	1399	319 (10.4%)	0	24913	0	70	26	0	8	75	8	6	0	0	20	28	4	0	0	0	170
11.3.4	ITI Limited	30	328	358	4	10 (3%)	0	9434	9	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	3	0	1
11.3.5	MTNL	33	2284	2317	385	241 (10.6%)	0	40206	31	74	9	0	0	0	10	3	0	5	10	63	95	3	5	0	47
11.3.6	Telecom Consultants of India	3	68	71	1	5 (7.4%)	0	805	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
11.3.7	Telecom Disputes Settlement & Appellate Tribunal	0	13	13	2	0 (0%)	0	80	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3.8	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India	48	555	603	90	5 (0.9%)	0	4424	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department Total		1581	29314	30895	3580	3074 (10.5%)	0	566109	658	641	422	18	9	76	250	171	10	28	133	96	802	4	133	0	1344
Total		3135	84141	87276	14161	5804 (6.9%)	0	1052623	4921	1640	574	53	65	127	424	350	79	97	372	227	2380	67	262	67	2084

12	Ministry of Consumer Aff., Food, & Public Dist.																										
12.1	Department of Consumer Affairs																										
12.1.1	Bureau of Indian Standards(HQs)	61	224	285	18	5 (2.2%)	0	2956	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
12.1.2	Department of Consumer Affairs	2	420	422	164	46 (11%)	0	3260	0	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
12.1.3	Forward Markets Commission	88	61	149	1	12 (19.7%)	0	1066	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6
12.1.4	Indian Institute of Legal Metrology	0	5	5	0	0 (0%)	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1.5	National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission	28	252	280	0	0 (0%)	0	2645	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1.6	National Test House	0	30	30	3	1 (3.3%)	0	346	6	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
12.1.7	RRSL, Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1.8	RRSL, Bangalore	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1.9	RRSL, Bhubaneswar	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1.10	RRSL, Faridabad	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1.11	RRSL, Guwahati	0	3	3	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department Total		179	995	1174	186	64 (6.4%)	0	10303	9	27	17	0	0	0	0	3	8	2	0	3	0	3	2	1	0	55	
12.2	Department of Food & Public Distribution																										
12.2.1	Central Warehouse-ing Corporation	29	375	404	48	37 (9.9%)	0	7728	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	1	6	0	3	0	0	16

12.2.2	Directorate of Van- aspati, Vegetable Oils & Fats	0	21	21	0	2 (9.5%)	0	70	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
12.2.3	Food Corporation of India	0	5662	5662	0	59 (1%)	0	126913	174	144	56	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	14	0	4	2	6	0	30		
12.2.4	Indian Grain Stor- age Management & Research Institute, Hapur	0	9	9	0	0 (0%)	0	90	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
12.2.5	Quality Control Cell, Bangalore	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
12.2.6	Quality Control Cell, Bhopal	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Department Total		29	6067	6096	48	98 (1.6%)	0	134801	181	147	60	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	20	1	10	2	9	0	48		
Total		208	7062	7270	234	162 (2.3%)	0	145104	190	174	77	0	1	0	6	12	2	0	23	1	13	4	10	0	103		
13 Ministry of Corporate Affairs																											
13.1	Company Law Board	0	111	111	16	0 (0%)	0	2178	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
13.2	Competition Appel- late Tribunal	0	11	11	0	0 (0%)	0	235	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
13.3	Competition Com- mission of India	3	78	81	1	10 (12.8%)	0	3710	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		
13.4	Institute of Char- tered Accountant of India	0	653	653	1	68 (10.4%)	0	10634	7	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	7	0	12	0	8	0	15	0	22		
13.5	Institute of Com- panies Secretaries of India	10	185	195	1	16 (8.6%)	0	8294	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	3	0	1	0	2	0	7		

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15.3.4	Department of Defence Research & Development	0	46	46	9	16 (34.8%)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	
15.3.5	Society for Integrated circuit Technology and Applied Research	0	6	6	0	0 (0%)	0	60	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Department Total		16	907	923	86	364 (40.1%)	0	8405	11	64	4	6	1	2	1	5	0	4	5	0	35	1	4	240	106
Total		19064	19340	38404	2884	2016 (10.4%)	0	284382	171	1168	1049	97	1	3	67	102	56	13	120	13	325	38	392	1094	
16	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region																								
16.1	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	2	26	28	0	0 (0%)	0	1256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16.2	North Eastern Development Finance Corp. (NEDFi)	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)	0	5083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		2	26	28	0	0 (0%)	0	6339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation																								
17.1	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	0	114	114	16	0 (0%)	0	240	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		0	114	114	16	0 (0%)	0	240	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Ministry of Earth Sciences																								
18.1	Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology	0	8	8	0	5 (62.5%)	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
18.2	India Meteorological Department	1	366	367	3	3 (0.8%)	0	4991	14	14	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	

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Department Total		70	2518	2588	350	60 (2.4%)	0	38509	10	89	57	3	0	0	43	78	0	39	30	11	89	0	13	0	39
21.3		Department of Expenditure																							
21.3.1	Central Pension Accounting Office	0	363	363	0	11 (3%)	0	4205	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
21.3.2	Controller General of Accounts	5	138	143	54	2 (1.4%)	0	3749	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
21.3.3	Department of Expenditure	5	1385	1390	438	513 (37%)	0	17618	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	533
Department Total		10	1886	1896	492	526 (27.9%)	0	25572	0	38	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	545
21.4		Department of Financial Services																							
21.4.1	AAIFR	0	13	13	0	0 (0%)	0	780	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.4.2	Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.	0	136	136	3	1 (0.7%)	0	1170	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.4.3	Allahabad Bank	125	5475	5600	0	923 (16.9%)	0	57873	1	47	1	0	2	0	170	168	4	5	9	5	327	0	1	0	422
21.4.4	Bank of Baroda	362	6178	6540	1081	958 (15.5%)	0	54362	0	61	12	0	0	0	399	157	17	1	15	147	148	0	11	0	439
21.4.5	Bank of India	5017	2200	7217	1	690 (31.4%)	0	10625	3960	52	52	0	0	0	294	383	0	5	12	0	527	0	0	0	226
21.4.6	Bank of Maharashtra	34	685	719	2	262 (38.2%)	0	1558	0	35	35	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	23
21.4.7	BIFR	17	328	345	1	0 (0%)	0	18997	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.4.8	Canara Bank	0	3614	3614	6	1019 (28.2%)	0	38111	3573	35	35	0	0	0	68	573	0	2	15	0	731	0	0	0	488
21.4.9	Central Bank of India	28	5318	5346	635	1084 (20.4%)	0	52766	132	81	2	1	0	0	327	78	14	6	38	8	622	11	12	0	458
21.4.10	Corporation Bank	0	1766	1766	6	0 (0%)	0	18137	0	33	32	0	0	0	18	61	0	0	5	0	193	10	0	0	0

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21.4.29	Mumbai Debts Recovery Tribunal No.Three	0	28	28	0	1 (3.6%)	0	290	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
21.4.30	National Housing Bank (NHB)	5	58	63	0	1 (1.7%)	0	360	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.4.31	Office of the Custodian	1	14	15	0	6 (42.9%)	0	100	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.4.32	Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.	85	2423	2508	18	363 (15%)	0	40449	0	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.4.33	Punjab & Sind Bank	48	1301	1349	97	257 (19.8%)	0	21964	0	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
21.4.34	Punjab National Bank	74	10044	10118	514	1361 (13.6%)	0	104250	0	65	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
21.4.35	Reserve Bank of India	16752	6283	23035	459	310 (4.9%)	0	68576	52	42	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
21.4.36	Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)	5	216	221	0	9 (4.2%)	0	4341	109	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
21.4.37	State Bank of Hyderabad	10	622	632	6	329 (52.9%)	0	10377	1427	48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
21.4.38	State Bank of India	617	22402	23019	1354	4494 (20.1%)	0	229419	14525	777	57	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1085
21.4.39	State Bank of Mysore	0	702	702	169	209 (29.8%)	0	8483	767	32	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
21.4.40	State Bank of Travancore	36	778	814	31	214 (27.5%)	0	4855	854	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
21.4.41	Syndicate Bank	1060	2418	3478	39	708 (29.3%)	0	26610	50	56	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398
21.4.42	The New India Assurance Company Ltd.	63	2172	2235	163	223 (10.3%)	0	72728	28	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119

21.5.8	Chief Commissioner of Customs & Central Excise, Vishakhapatnam Zone	0	185	185	0	7 (3.8%)	0	5425	0	23	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
21.5.9	Chief Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise Hyderabad Zone	8	515	523	134	18 (3.5%)	0	7034	0	26	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
21.5.10	Chief Commissioner of Customs, Ahmedabad Zone	2	766	768	10	12 (1.6%)	0	7500	0	20	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
21.5.11	Chief Commissioner of Customs, Bangalore Zone	4	167	171	110	15 (9%)	0	8936	1	13	11	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.5.12	Chief Commissioner of Customs, Chennai Zone	25	398	423	76	64 (16.1%)	0	6033	1	4	4	0	0	6	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
21.5.13	Chief Commissioner of Customs, Delhi Zone	22	564	586	118	109 (19.3%)	0	6188	6	6	6	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
21.5.14	Chief Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai-I Zone	41	401	442	150	111 (27.7%)	0	12633	5	11	8	0	0	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	93
21.5.15	Chief Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai-II Zone	23	438	461	52	145 (33.1%)	0	12184	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	86
21.5.16	Chief Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai-III Zone	7	191	198	86	58 (30.4%)	0	6652	7	6	6	8	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	30
21.5.17	Chief Commissioner of Customs, Patna	0	32	32	49	1 (3.1%)	0	2432	0	30	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

21.5.29	Chief Commissioner, Central Excise, Ahmedabad Zone	0	38	38	57	5 (13.2%)	0	360	0	17	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
21.5.30	Chief Commissioner, Central Excise, Bangalore Zone	0	174	174	128	2 (1.1%)	0	5371	0	17	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
21.5.31	Chief Commissioner, Central Excise, Bhubaneswar Zone	13	140	153	102	3 (2.1%)	0	2699	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
21.5.32	Chief Commissioner, Central Excise, Chandigarh Zone	0	366	366	237	20 (5.5%)	0	12579	40	29	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7
21.5.33	Chief Commissioner, Central Excise, Chennai Zone	25	196	221	141	14 (7.1%)	0	7277	26	34	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8
21.5.34	Chief Commissioner, Central Excise, Coimbatore Zone	1	192	193	58	21 (10.9%)	0	5222	17	23	3	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
21.5.35	Chief Commissioner, Central Excise, Jaipur Zone	2	328	330	137	23 (7%)	0	9371	0	10	9	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	3	11
21.5.36	Chief Commissioner, Central Excise, Kolkata Zone	0	738	738	71	4 (0.5%)	0	8442	62	78	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
21.5.37	Chief Commissioner, Central Excise, Mumbai-I Zone	32	413	445	235	89 (21.5%)	0	9507	21	35	13	0	0	0	0	4	8	1	1	47	2	17	0	6	47
21.5.38	Chief Commissioner, Central Excise, Mumbai-II Zone	54	147	201	123	24 (16.3%)	0	2411	25	22	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	5	0	3	0	0	7
21.5.39	Department of Revenue	0	382	382	197	30 (7.9%)	0	14810	3	13	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30

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25.1.8	Delhi Police	2794	34384	37178	1901	1611 (4.7%)	0	419769	58	45	35	20	0	0	0	9	110	0	256	543	0	220	0	160	0	293
25.1.9	Department of Coordination(Police Wireless)	0	52	52	0	0(0%)	0	1438	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.1.10	Department of Home	0	8064	8064	3588	1048 (13%)	0	69262	1	65	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1342	
25.1.11	Directorate General Civil Defence	0	25	25	14	0(0%)	0	120	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.1.12	Indo Tibetan Border Police	0	104	104	47	140 (134.6%)	0	1000	0	38	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	3	
25.1.13	Intelligence Bureau	0	716	716	41	672 (93.9%)	0	410	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	785	0	
25.1.14	Inter State Council	1	6	7	4	2 (33.3%)	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.1.15	LNJP National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science	0	8	8	0	1 (12.5%)	0	150	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
25.1.16	Narcotics Control Bureau R K Puram	0	44	44	6	0(0%)	0	280	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	
25.1.17	National Fire Service College	0	23	23	0	0(0%)	0	200	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.1.18	National Foundation for Communal Harmony	0	5	5	1	1 (20%)	0	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	
25.1.19	National Human Rights Commission	68	2387	2455	171	0(0%)	0	22024	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	
25.1.20	National Security Guard	23	17	40	0	36 (211.8%)	0	140	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	2	
25.1.21	North East Police Academy	0	6	6	0	0(0%)	0	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.1.22	Office of the Registrar General of India	0	859	859	33	105 (12.2%)	0	6299	51	51	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	1	36	1	0	0	62

25.1.23	Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited	1	33	34	2	8 (24.2%)	0	380	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
25.1.24	Sashastra Seema Bal,	0	280	280	13	243 (86.8%)	0	2600	88	23	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	0
25.1.25	Supreme Court of India	124	3076	3200	167	929 (30.2%)	0	30952	0	1	1	1	0	57	1	0	74	0	32	2	0	0	75	0	0	0	832
25.1.26	SVP National Police Academy,	0	22	22	0	0 (0%)	0	220	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1.27	Zonal Council Secretariat	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department Total		3084	52875	55959	6501	6302 (11.9%)	0	578099	477	426	177	21	57	1	9	191	0	293	555	1	344	1	160	2925	2615	2615	2615
Total		3084	52875	55959	6501	6302 (11.9%)	0	578099	477	426	177	21	57	1	9	191	0	293	555	1	344	1	160	2925	2615	2615	2615
26	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation																										
26.1	Building Material and Technology Promotion Council	0	1	1	1	0 (0%)	0	265	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.2	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	0	40	40	0	0 (0%)	0	280	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.3	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	17	159	176	0	35 (22%)	0	6767	20	1	1	1	3	0	0	13	8	0	0	2	0	3	0	5	0	18	18
26.4	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	0	81	81	39	5 (6.2%)	0	1595	8	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5

28.13	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	80	890	970	445	46 (5.2%)	0	30107	0	24	14	0	0	0	0	15	1	0	1	10	5	1	0	2	0	11
28.14	National Film Archives of India (NFAI)	0	19	19	0	0 (0%)	0	30	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.15	NFDC	0	34	34	0	4 (11.8%)	0	13	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
28.16	P A O IRLA	2	113	115	0	0 (0%)	0	960	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.17	Photo Division	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.18	Pr Accounts Office	0	22	22	8	0 (0%)	0	410	0	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.19	Press Council of India	10	35	45	1	0 (0%)	0	2598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.2	Press Information Bureau	6	117	123	14	0 (0%)	0	860	0	50	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.21	Prsar Bharati Sec- retariat	0	323	323	15	2 (0.6%)	0	3007	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
28.22	Publication Division	0	33	33	1	0 (0%)	0	40458	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.23	Registrar of News- papers of India	15	1136	1151	7	2 (0.2%)	0	7970	4	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.24	Research Refer- ence and Training Division	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.25	Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute	8	14	22	0	0 (0%)	0	178	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.26	Song and Drama Division	0	103	103	2	1 (1%)	0	1641	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		137	4287	4424	549	59 (1.4%)	0	138054	114	729	118	0	4	0	16	1	7	4	19	10	12	0	2	0	35	

29	Ministry of Labour & Employment																		
29.1	Board of Arbitration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.2	Central Board for Workers Education	0	113	0	113	0	0	1839	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
29.3	Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Bhubaneswar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.4	Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.5	Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Court, Asansole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.6	Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Court, Bangalore	0	6	0	6	0	0	60	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.7	Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh, I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.8	Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Court, Ernakulam, Cochin	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.9	Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Court, Guwahati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total		3	1636	1639	230	218 (13.3%)	0	31074	67	214	86	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	9	0	23	0	1	0	188
32	Ministry of Mines																										
32.1	Geological Survey of India	31	933	964	0	0 (0%)	0	0	20	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32.2	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	0	167	167	0	4 (2.4%)	0	1840	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	9	
32.3	Indian Bureau of Mines	30	484	514	40	53 (11%)	0	21440	0	31	4	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	3	1	1	2	0	2	0	37	
32.4	Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre.	0	1	1	0	1 (100%)	0	32	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32.5	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	0	46	46	0	0 (0%)	0	2172	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32.6	Ministry of Mines	60	397	457	50	14 (3.5%)	0	20332	0	21	8	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	
32.7	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	33	214	247	1	38 (17.8%)	0	4986	10	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	14	0	1	0	16	
32.8	National Institute of Miners Health	0	3	3	1	3 (100%)	0	5765	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	
32.9	National Institute of Rock Mechanics	0	6	6	0	0 (0%)	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		154	2251	2405	92	113 (5%)	0	56567	32	74	25	0	1	0	9	7	0	4	19	5	20	0	3	0	0	62	
33	Ministry of Minority Affairs																										
33.1	Central Wakf Council	0	47	47	0	0 (0%)	0	470	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.2	Dargah Committee, Dargah Khwaja Saheb	1	43	44	0	0 (0%)	0	1339	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

42.3	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)	0	1106	1106	52	102 (9.2%)	0	14303	0	153	30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	21	0	0	0	74
Total		24	2001	2025	105	102 (5.1%)	0	25357	0	181	40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	21	0	0	74	
43	Ministry of Rural Development																								
43.1	Department of Land Resources																								
43.1.1	Department of Land Resources	5	111	116	5	0 (0%)	0	2936	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Department Total		5	111	116	5	0 (0%)	0	2936	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43.2	Department of Rural Development																								
43.2.1	CAPART	0	50	50	4	9 (18%)	0	2901	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	
43.2.2	Department of Ru- ral Development	0	721	721	113	0 (0%)	0	12731	0	23	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43.2.3	National Rural Roads of Develop- ment Agency	0	22	22	9	0 (0%)	0	1348	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43.2.4	NIRD	270	104	374	1	0 (0%)	0	7270	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Department Total		270	897	1167	127	9 (1%)	0	24250	6	27	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	
Total		275	1008	1283	132	9 (0.9%)	0	27186	6	33	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	
44	Ministry of Science & Technology																								
44.1	Department of Bio-Technology																								
44.1.1	Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics(CDFD)	0	30	30	0	5 (16.7%)	0	444	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	

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48	Ministry of Steel																									
48.1	Biju Patnaik National Steel Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48.2	Bird Group of Companies	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48.3	Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48.4	Hindustan Steel-works Construction Ltd.(HSCL)	0	71	71	0	11 (15.5%)	0	730	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
48.5	Joint Plant Committee	0	23	23	2	0 (0%)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48.6	KIOCL Limited	0	35	35	0	1 (2.9%)	0	245	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48.7	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	0	79	79	0	6 (7.6%)	0	3351	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
48.8	MECON Limited	2	66	68	0	0 (0%)	0	1168	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48.9	Ministry of Steel	0	160	160	30	0 (0%)	0	3648	2	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48.1	MSTC Limited	1	52	53	0	1 (1.9%)	0	610	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
48.11	National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology(NISST)	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48.12	NMDC Ltd.	6	168	174	0	17 (10.1%)	0	1920	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
48.13	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	156	3913	4069	267	108 (2.8%)	0	40724	21	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
Total		165	4588	4753	299	144 (3.1%)	0	52706	60	49	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87

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53	Ministry of Water Resources																			
53.1	Bansagar Control Board	0	2	2	0	0(0%)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.2	Betwa River Board	0	8	8	0	0(0%)	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.3	Brahmaputra Board	0	26	26	0	0(0%)	0	1475	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.4	Central Ground Water Board	0	384	384	43	7(1.8%)	0	9111	8	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
53.5	Central Soil & Materials Research Station	1	16	17	1	0(0%)	0	310	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.6	Central Water and Power Research Station	3	40	43	0	0(0%)	0	630	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.7	Central Water Commission	41	607	648	91	5(0.8%)	0	11107	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
53.8	Farakka Barrage Project	257	17	274	19	0(0%)	0	490	1	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.9	Ganga Flood Control Commission	0	12	12	0	0(0%)	0	130	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.1	Ministry of Water Resources	2	402	404	109	4(1%)	0	15242	0	35	19	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
53.11	Narmada Control Authority	1	43	44	5	2(4.7%)	0	670	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
53.12	National Institute of Hydrology	0	54	54	0	0(0%)	0	3082	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.13	National Projects Construction Corporation Limited	0	188	188	7	0(0%)	0	10888	23	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
53.14	National Water Development Agency	17	60	77	0	1(1.7%)	0	4460	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

55	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports																			
55.1	Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education	0	71	71	3	20 (28.2%)	0	3044	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
55.2	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	0	503	503	0	0 (0%)	0	19136	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55.3	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	0	56	56	0	0 (0%)	0	2544	0	529	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55.4	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	0	7	7	0	0 (0%)	0	180	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	637	637	3	20 (3.1%)	0	24904	0	542	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	17
56	Planning Commission																			
56.1	Planning Commission	10	310	320	86	1 (0.3%)	0	4882	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		10	310	320	86	1 (0.3%)	0	4882	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	President																			
57.1	President	186	2350	2536	344	338 (14.4%)	0	26241	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	5	0
Total		186	2350	2536	344	338 (14.4%)	0	26241	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	5	0
58	Prime Minister's Office																			
58.1	National Advisory Council	0	60	60	24	0 (0%)	0	2711	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58.2	Prime Minister's Office	148	5958	6106	2837	756 (12.7%)	0	75790	2	1	1	3	0	15	0	4	0	1	0	0
Total		148	6018	6166	2861	756 (12.6%)	0	78501	2	3	2	3	0	15	0	4	0	1	0	0
59	UT of Andaman & Nicobar																			

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22	59 (47.2%)	0	5809	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0 (0%)	0	786	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0 (0%)	0	20	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	5 (17.9%)	0	280	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	0 (0%)	0	420	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	0 (0%)	0	482	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	70 (22.7%)	0	4414	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0 (0%)	0	80	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

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0.5%)	0	3615	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0%)	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0%)	0	540	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0%)	0	1180	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0%)	0	1152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0%)	0	540	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
0%)	0	40	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

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Ministry-wise List of Public Authorities who have not submitted Annual Return

Year : 2011-12

S.No.	Ministry/Department	PAs who have not submitted AR
1	2	3
1	Ministry of Agriculture	
1.1	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	
		CCBF Suratgarh
		Fisheries Survey of India, Mumbai Base
		Fisheries Survey of India, Porbandar Base
2	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	
2.1	Department of Fertilisers	
		Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI)
		Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.(KRIBHCO)
2.2	Department of Pharmaceuticals	
		Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
		NIPER Ahmedabad
		NIPER Kolkata
		NIPER, Guwahati
		NIPER, Hajipur
		NIPER, Rae Bareli
3	Ministry of Civil Aviation	
		Aero Club of India
		Bureau of Civil Aviation Security
4	Ministry of Coal	
		Coal India Limited
		Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation
		Ministry of Coal
		Northern Coalfield Ltd.
5	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	
5.1	Department of Commerce	
		Tea Board

5.2	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	
		Central Manufacturing Technology Institute
		Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association
		Quality Council of India
6	Ministry of Communications & Information Tech.	
6.1	Department of Information Technology	
		Software Technology Parks of India (STPI)
		Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification (STQC)
7	Ministry of Consumer Aff., Food, & Public Dist.	
7.1	Department of Food & Public Distribution	
		Department of Food & Public Distribution
		Directorate of Sugar
		Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation
		Indian Grain Storage Management & Research Institute, Field Station, Hyderabad
		Indian Grain Storage Management & Research Institute, Field Station, Jorhat
		Indian Grain Storage Management & Research Institute, Field Station, Ludhiana
		National Sugar Institute, Kanpur
		Quality Control Cell, Hyderabad
		Quality Control Cell, Kolkata
		Save Grain Campaign Office, Bhubaneswar
		Save Grain Campaign Office, Jaipur
		Save Grain Campaign Office, Bangalore
		Save Grain Campaign Office, Bhopal
		Save Grain Campaign Office, Chandigarh
		Save Grain Campaign Office, Ghaziabad
		Save Grain Campaign Office, Guwahati
		Save Grain Campaign Office, Hyderabad
		Save Grain Campaign Office, Kolkata
		Save Grain Campaign Office, Lucknow
		Save Grain Campaign Office, Patna
		Save Grain Campaign Office, Pune

8	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	
		Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), MCA
		Official Liquidator, Jammu and Kashmir
		Official Liquidator, Karnataka
		Official Liquidator, Nagpur
		Official Liquidator, Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand
		Regional Director(NR), NOIDA)
		Regional Director(SER), Hyderabad
		Registrar of Companies, Andhra Pradesh
		Registrar of Companies, Bangalore
		Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana
		Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
		Registrar of Companies, Jammu
		ROC cum OL, Bihar
		ROC cum OL, Uttarakhand
		Serious Fraud Investigation Office
9	Ministry of Culture	
		Allahabad Museum
		Anthropological Survey of India
		Archaeological Survey of India
		Asiatic Society
		Central Institute of Buddhist Studies.
		Central Reference Library
		Central University of Tibetan Studies.
		Centre for Cultural Resources and Training.
		Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre
		Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts
		Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya
		Kalakshetra Foundation
		Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library
		Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Instt. of Asian Studies.
		National Council of Science Museums, Unit- Birla Industrial & Technological Museum
		National Council of Science Museums, Unit- National Science Centre

		National Council of Science Museums.-, Unit- Science City
		National Culture Fund
		National Gallery of Modern Arts
		National Museum
		National Museum Instt. of History of Art, Conservation & Museology, Janpath, New Delhi
		National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property.
		Nava Nalanda Mahavihara
		Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai
		North Central Zone Cultural Centre Allahabad
		North East Zone Cultural Centre
		North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala
		Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation.
		Sahitya Akademi
		South Zone Cultural Centre
		Viswesaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore
10	Ministry of Defence	
10.1	Department of Defence	
		Defence Services Staff College
		Department of Defence
		Directorate General Defence Estates (DGDE)
		Himalayan Mountaineering Institute (HMI)
		Military Engineer Services
10.2	Department of Defence Production	
		Bharat Electronics Ltd.
		Defence Exhibition Organisation
		Department of Defence Production
		Department of Defence Production Sectt.
10.3	Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare	
		Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare
11	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	
		North Eastern Council (NEC)

		North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation(NEHHDC)
		North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC)
12	Ministry of Earth Sciences	
		PAO, MoES
13	Ministry of Finance	
13.1	Department of Economic Affairs	
		Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority
13.2	Department of Financial Services	
		Andhra Bank
		Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai
		Debts Recovery Tribunal Chandigarh II
		Debts Recovery Tribunal, Ahmedabad II
		Dena Bank
		Department of Financial Services
		Department of Financial Services
		DRAT, Allahabad
		DRAT, Chennai
		DRAT, Delhi
		DRAT, Kolkata
		DRT Cuttack
		DRT, Ahmedabad
		DRT, Bangalore
		DRT, Chandigarh
		DRT, Chennai
		DRT, Cochin
		DRT, Delhi
		DRT, Guwahati
		DRT, Jaipur
		DRT, Lucknow
		DRT, Mumbai
		DRT, Patna
		DRT, Ranchi
		DRT-II Chennai

		DRT-II Delhi
		DRT-III, Chennai
		DRT-III, Delhi
		DRT-Jabalpur
		IDBI Bank Ltd.
		India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd. (IIFCL)
		Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI)
		Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
		NABARD
		National Insurance Company Limited
		Oriental Bank of Commerce
		State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
		State Bank of Indore
		State Bank of Patiala
		Stressed Assets Stabilization Fund (SASF)
13.3	Department of Revenue	
		Chief Commissioner Central Excise, Cochin Zone
		Chief Commissioner of Central Excise & Customs, Pune Zone
		Chief Commissioner of Customs & Central Excise, Meerut Zone
		Chief Commissioner of Customs (Preventive), Chennai Zone
		Chief Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, Bhopal Zone
		Chief Commissioner of Customs Preventive, Delhi Zone
		Chief Commissioner of Customs, Kolkata Zone
		Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (CCA) , Jaipur
		Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (CCA) , Ahmedabad
		Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (CCA) , Bhopal
		Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (CCA) , Bhubaneswar
		Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (CCA) , Chandigarh
		Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (CCA) , Kanpur

		Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (CCA) , Kolkata
		Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (CCA), Chennai
		Chief Commissioner, Central Excise, Delhi Zone
		Chief Commissioner, Central Excise, Mysore Zone
		Customs Commissionerate, Tiruchirapalli
		Direcot General of Income Tax (Inv.) Lucknow
		Director General of Income Tax (HRD), New Delhi
		Director General of Income Tax (International taxation) New Delhi
		Director General of Income Tax (Inv). Patna
		Director General of Income Tax (Inv.) Bangalore
		Director General of Income Tax (Inv.) Bhopal
		Director General of Income Tax (Inv.) Mumbai
		Director General of Income Tax (Inv.), Hyderabad
		Director general of Income Tax (Logistics)
		Director General of Income Tax(Inv.),Chennai
		Directorate of Housing & Welfare
		Directorate of Legal Affairs
		Directorate of Logistics
		Directorate of Organisation & Personnel Management
		Directorate General NACEN
		Directorate General of Audit
		Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence
		Directorate General of Publicity and Public Relations
		Directorate General of Service Tax
		Directorate General of Vigilance
		LTU-Bangalore
14	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	
14.1	Department of AIDS Control	
		Department of AIDS Control
14.2	Department of Health & Family Welfare	
		AIRPORT BORDER QUARANTINE,AMRITSAR
		AIRPORT HEALTH ORGANISATION, DELHI
		AIRPORT HEALTH ORGANISATION, KOLKATA

	AIRPORT HEALTH ORGANISATION, MUMBAI
	AIRPORT HEALTH ORGANISATION, CHENNAI
	AIRPORT HEALTH ORGANISATION, TIRUCHIRAPALLI
	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
	All INDIA INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND REHABILITATION, MUMBAI
	ASSTT. DRUGS CONTROLLER(I), AHMEDABAD
	ASSTT. DRUGS CONTROLLER(I), NEW DELHI
	ASSTT. DRUGS CONTROLLER(I), NHAVA, MUMBAI
	Central Council for Homeopathy
	Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha
	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy
	Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy
	Central Council for Resrch in Unani Medicine
	Central Council of Indian Medicine
	CENTRAL DRUGS STANDARD CONTROL ORGANISATION, COCHIN.
	CENTRAL DRUGS TESTING LABORATORY, THANE, MUMBAI
	CENTRAL FOOD LABORATORY, KOLKATA
	CENTRAL INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA LABORATORY, GHAZIABAD.
	CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KASAUJI
	CGHS, Delhi
	Chintranjan National Cancer Institute.
	Directorate of General of Health Services
	DR. R. M. L. HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI
	FOOD RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION LABORATORY, GHAZIABAD
	GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORE DEPOT, GUWAHATI
	GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORE DEPOT, NEW DELHI
	Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.
	Indian Nursing Council

	JAWAHARLAL INSTITUTE OF POST GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, PONDICHERRY
	KALAWATI SARAN CHILDRENS HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI
	LHMC AND SMT. S.K. HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI.
	Medical Council of India
	Morarji Desai Institute of Yoga.
	National Board of Examinations
	National Institute of Ayurveda
	National Institute of Homeopathy
	National Institute of Naturopathy
	National Institute of Unani Medicine
	NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME, NEW DELHI
	PORT HEALTH ORGANISATION SHEVA NAVI, MUMBAI
	PORT HEALTH ORGANISATION, MUMBAI,
	PORT HEALTH ORGANISATION, CHENNAI
	POST HEALTH ORGANISATION, COCHIN
	Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth
	REGIONAL DRUG TESTING LABORATORY, GUWAHATI
	REGIONAL LEPROSY TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, GANJAM, ASKA
	REGIONAL LEPROSY TRAINING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANKURA
	REGIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, SHILLONG
	REGIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, AHMEDABAD
	REGIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, BHUBANESWAR
	REGIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, CHANDIGARH
	REGIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, PUNE
	REGIONAL OFFICE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, SRINAGAR

		SAFDARJUNG HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI
14.3	Department of Health Research	
		Department of Health Research
15	Ministry of Heavy Industry & Public Enterprises	
15.1	Department of Heavy Industries	
		BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.
		Bridge and Roof Co India Ltd
		HMT Bearings Ltd.
		Instrumentation Ltd.
		Richardson Cruddas Ltd.
		Scooters India Ltd.
		Triveni Structurals Ltd.
		Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
16	Ministry of Home Affairs	
16.1	Department of Home	
		Department of Justice
		Department of Official Language
		Directorate of Forensic Science
		National Civil Defence College
		National Crime Record Bureau
		National Disaster Management Authority
		Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India
17	Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	
		Central Govt. Employees Welfare Housing Organisation
18	Ministry of Human Resource Development	
18.1	Department of Higher Education	
		Assam University
		CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CLASSICAL TAMIL (CICT)
		Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar
		Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University
		I I M Kashipur
		I I M Raipur
		I I M Ranchi

		Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indore
		Malavya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur
		National Institute of Technology, Agartala
		National Institute of Technology, Delhi
		National Institute of Technology, Durgapur
		National Institute of Technology, Goa
		National Institute of Technology, Manipur
		National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya
		National Institute of Technology, Mizoram
		National Institute of Technology, Puducherry
		National Institute of Technology, Sikkim
		National Institute of Technology, Srinagar
		National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli
		National Institute of Technology, Uttarakhand
		Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management, Shillong
		S.V. National Institute of Technology, Surat
18.2	Department of School Education and Literacy	
		Central Board of Secondary Education
		Central Tibetan Schools Administration, Delhi
		Directorate of Adult Education
		National Bal Bhavan
		National Council for Teacher Education
		National Council of Educational Research & Training
19	Ministry of Labour & Employment	
		ESIC Model Hospital Industrial Area II Chandigarh
		Office of the DY. CLC(C), Jabalpur
20	Ministry of Law & Justice	
20.1	Department of Justice	
		Department of Justice
		Supreme Court of India
20.2	Department of Legal Affairs	
		Central Agency Section,
		Litigation(High Court) Section

20.3	Legislative Department	
		Legislative Department
21	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	
		CDGI Ferozabad
		CFTI Agra
		CFTI Chennai
		CIHT Jalandhar
		CTRRTC Bhubneswar
		ESTC Ramnagar
		HTDDTC Nagaur
		MSME Development Institute
		MSME Development Institute Bangalore
		MSME DI Hyderabad
		MSME Muzaffarpur
		MSME tool room Ahmedabad
		MSME TOOL ROOM GUWAHATI
		MSMEDI Thrissur
		PPDC Agra
		SISI Agartala
		SISI Allahabad
		SISI Chennai
		SISI Haldwani
		SISI-gangtok
		SISI-Goa
		SISI-Imphal
		SISI-Mumabi
		SISI-New Delhi
		SISI-Patna
		SISI-Raipur
		SISI-Ranchi
22	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy	
		Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy
23	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	

		Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
		Biecco Lawrie Limited
		Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL)
		Centre for High Technology (CHT)
		Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL)
		Directorate General of Hydrocarbons
		Engineers India Limited (EIL)
		GAIL Gas Limited
		Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
		Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)
		Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL)
		Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)
		Oil India Limited (OIL)
		Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD)
		ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)
		Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB)
		Petroleum Conservation & Research Association (PCRA)
		Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC)
24	Ministry of Railways	
		Braithwaite and Co Ltd
		Burn Standrad Co. Ltd. (Subs BBUNL)
		Centre for Railway Information System (CRIS)
		Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corpn .Ltd.
		Konkan Railway
		Ministry of Railways
		Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.
25	Ministry of Science & Technology	
25.1	Department of Bio-Technology	
		Bharat Immunolgicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd. (BIBCOL)
		Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL)
		Institute of Bioresources & Sustainable Development (IBSD)
		National Brain Research Centre (NBRC)

		National Institute of Biomedical Genomics
		Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology
25.2	Department of Science & Technology	
		Aryabhatta Research Institute of Observational Sciences
		Indian Academy of Sciences
		Indian Science Congress Association
		Jawahar Lal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research
		National Academy of Sciences
		National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
		Raman Research Institute
		S.N. Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences
		Survey of India
		Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council
26	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	
		Ali Yavar Jung, National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped
		Dr. Ambedkar Foundation
		National Commission for Backward Classes
		National Safai Karmacharis Finance and Development Corporation
27	Ministry of Steel	
		Bharat Refractories Ltd.
		Institute of Steel Development Growth (INS DAG)
		Rashtraiya Ispat Nigam Ltd.
		Sponge Iron India Ltd.(SIIL)
28	Ministry of Textiles	
		National Jute Manufacturing Corporation Ltd.
		Textile Committee
29	Ministry of Urban Development	
		ADG (CWGP)
		Central Public Works Department (ER)
		Central Public Works Department (NR)
		Central Public Works Department (SR)

		Central Public Works Department (TD)
		Chief Architect (ER)
		Chief Engineer (BFZ)
		Chief Engineer (E) BFLZ
		Chief Engineer (E) ER
		Chief Engineer (E) SR
		Chief Engineer (EZ)I
		Chief Engineer (IBBFLZ)
		Chief Engineer (NDZ)IV
		Chief Engineer (P&S)
		Chief Engineer (RSVY)
		Chief Engineer (SZ)I
		Chief Engineer (SZ)II
		Delhi Development Authority
		Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
		Directorate of Printing
		Dy. Secretary (Admn.)
		EE H DIVISION CPWD NEW DELHI
		Land and Development Office
		National Institute of Urban Affairs
		PMGSY PROJECT CIRCLE CPWD PATNA
		SE (C) (Coord.) NR
		SE (E) (Coord.) NR
		SE DELHI CENTRAL CIRCLE VI CPWD
30	Ministry of Women & Child Development	
		Central Social Welfare Board
		Ministry of Women and Child Development
31	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	
		National Service Scheme
		Sports Authority of India
32	UT of Chandigarh	
		UT of Chandigarh
33	UT of Dadar & Nagar Haveli	
		UT of Dadar & Nagar Haveli

34	UT of Daman & Diu	
		UT of Daman & Diu
35	UT of Delhi	
		Attar Sain Jain Eye and General Hospital
		Delhi Cantonment Board
		Delhi Labour Welfare Board
		Delhi Pharmacy Council
		Delhi SC ST OBC Minority Handicapped Finance and Dev Corp
		Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
		Delhi Transco Limited
		Directorate of Prohibition
		Dr Goswami Giridhari Lal Shastri Prachya Vidya Pratishthan
		Guru Gobind Singh Government Hospital
		Health and Family Welfare Department
		Labour Department Delhi
		Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital
		Maharishi Valmiki Hospital
		Municipal Corporation of Delhi
		Office of the Deputy Commissioner New Delhi
		Office of the Deputy Commissioner North West
		Office of the Deputy Commissioner South
		Office of the Deputy Commissioner South West
		Office of the Deputy Commissioner West
		Office of the Minister of Development
		Office of the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies
		Office of the Minister of Power
		Pt Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital
		UT of Delhi
36	UT of Lakshadweep	
		UT of Lakshadweep
37	UT of Pondicherry	
		Accounts and Treasuries

	Additional Director of Agriculture LUP and QC
	Adi Dravidar Welfare Department
	Adi Dravidar Welfare Department Yanam
	Administrative Reform Wing
	Administrator cum Secretary
	Adult Education Education Department
	Agriculture Department
	Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare
	Ariankuppam Commune Panchayat
	Art and Culture
	Assistant Director(Filaria)
	Assistant Director(Leprosey)
	Assistant Director(Malaria)
	Assistant Engineer Mahe Electricity Department
	Automobile Workshop
	Bharathiar Palkalaikoodam
	Block Development Office Ariyankuppam
	Block Development Office Olugaret
	Block Development Office Karaikal
	Block Development Office Mahe
	Block Development Office Yanam
	Block Development Officer Villianur
	Central Office - PWD
	Chief Secretariat (Environment)
	Chief Secretariat Home
	Chief Education Office
	Chief Secretariat Art and Culture
	Chief Secretariat - Freedom Fighters Cell
	Chief Secretariat (Animal Husbandry)
	Chief Secretariat (Cooperation)
	Chief Secretariat (Departmental Enquires)
	Chief Secretariat (Health)
	Chief Secretariat (Information and Publicity)
	Chief Secretariat (Port)

	Chief Secretariat (Power)
	Chief Secretariat (Public Works)
	Chief Secretariat (Stationery an Printing)
	Chief Secretariat (Tourism)
	Chief Secretariat (Agriculture)
	Chief Secretariat (Agriculture/ Forests)
	Chief Secretariat (Education)
	Chief Secretariat (Establishment Section)
	Chief Secretariat (Housing)
	Chief Secretariat (Local Administration)
	Chief Secretariat Labour)
	Chief Secretariat(Enforcement Cell)
	Chief Secretariat(Rural Development)
	Chief Secretariat(Welfare)
	Chief Secretariat (Industries and Commerce)
	Chief Vigilance Office
	Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Unit Yanam
	Collectorate Karaikal
	Commercial Tax Intelligence Wing
	Community Health Centre
	D. N. R. Govt. Primary School Ambedkar Nagar Yanam
	Department of Art and Culture
	Department of Industries and Commerce , Karaikal
	Department of Science Technology and Environment
	Department of Science, Tehnology and Environment
	Department of Survey and land Records Mahe Unit
	Deputy Collector North
	Deputy Inspector of Schools , Villianur (Zone -V)
	Directorate of Higher and Technical Education
	Directorate of Accounts and Treasuries
	Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services
	Directorate of Rural Development
	District Industries Centre
	District Institute of Education and Training

	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Govt. High School
	Dr. Zakir Hussain Govt. English Medium Primary School
	Dr.BR. Ambedkar Polytechnic College
	Electricity Department Divison III
	Electricity Department
	Electricity Department Division V Karakial
	Electricity Department Division X
	Electricity Department Yanam
	Electricity Department, Division VIII, Villianur
	Enquiries Wing, Chief Secretariat
	ESI Dispensaries
	ESI Hospital
	Executive Engineer I Electiricty Deptt.
	Executive Engineer II Electricity
	Family Welfare and MCH
	Finanace Department Four
	Financae Department Ways and Means
	Finance Department (F.III)
	Finance Department (Budget)
	Finance Department, Chief Secretariat
	Financial Controller Electricity Department
	Fire Service
	Fish Farmers Development Agency
	Fish Farmers development Agency Karaikal
	Fisheries
	Food and Drugs Administration
	Forest and Wild life
	Forestry Wing
	Freedom Fighter Cell
	General Hospital Karaikal
	General Hospital Yanam
	Government Automobile Workshop
	Government Branch Press Mahe

	Government Girls Primary School Yanam
	Government Branch Press Karaikal
	Government Branch Press Mettupalayam
	Government Central Press
	Government General Hospital
	Government Gneral Hospital Mahe
	Government High School Mettacur Yanam
	GOVERNMENT PRESS
	Government Primary School Dariyalathippa Yanam
	Govt Meternity Hospital
	Govt. High School Gueriampeta Yanam
	Govt. Industrial Training Institute for Women - Karaikal
	Govt. Primary School - Mettacuru - Yanam
	Govt. Primary School Agraharam Yanam
	Govt. Primary School Bheem Nagaar Yanam
	Govt. Primary School Isukakalava Yanam
	Govt. Primary School Kurusampeta Yanam
	Govt. Primary School, Kanakalpeta
	Govt.General Hospital Mahe
	Govt.Hospital for Chest Deseases
	Govt.Pharmacy
	Health and Family Welfare
	Health Centres in Puducherry Region
	Higher and Technical Education
	Hindu Religious Institutions
	Immunization
	Indian Coffee Workers Cooperativer Socieity
	Indian Reserve Batallion
	Indian Reserve Batallion
	Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy
	Industries and Commerce
	Information and Publicity
	Information Technology
	Irrigation and Public Health Division, PWD, Karaikal

	Jail Department
	Judicial Department
	Kamala Nehru Govt. Girls High School Yanam
	Karaikal Central Cooperative Processing supply and Marketing Society
	Karaikal Fishermen Cooperative Marketing Union Ltd
	Karaikal Krishi Vigyan Kendra
	Karaikal Marketting Committee
	Karaikal Municipality
	Kottucherry Commune Panchayat
	L.G. Secretariat
	Labour Department
	Law Department, Director of Prosecution
	Legislative Assembly Secretariat
	Lieutenant Governors Secretariat
	Local Administration
	M.G. Govt. Boys High School Yanam
	Mahatma Gandhi Govt.Leprosey Hospital
	Mahe Municipality
	Medical Officer Incharge
	National Programme for Control of Blindness
	NCC Group Head Quarters Puducherry
	Ndungadu Cmmune Pcnahayat
	Office of the Regional Administrator - Yanam
	Office of the Assistant Inspector of Labour
	Office of the Chief Minister
	Office of the Commercial Tax Officer IAC
	Office of the Delegate to Director of School Education
	Office of the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer Yanam
	Office of the Deputy Director FW and MCH
	Office of the Deputy Director Immunisation Karaikal
	Office of the Deputy Inspector of School Zone V Villianur
	Office of the Dy Director of Fisheries and Fisherman Welfare

	Office of the Dy. Director (Immunization), Karaikal
	Office of the Dy. Director (Public Health)
	Office of the Dy. Director French Education
	Office of the Executive Engineer III Electricity Department
	Office of the Head Mistress Govt Primary School Yanam
	Office of the Minister for Public Works
	Office of the Officer on Special Duty
	Office Of the Public Work Minister
	Office of the Regional Administrator Mahe
	Office of the Revenue Minister
	Office of the Sub Registrar - Karaikal
	Office of the Sub Registrar - Mahe
	Office of the Sub Registrar Neravy / T.R. Pattinam
	Office of the Sub Registrar Thirunallar
	Office of the Sub Registrar - Yanam
	Office of the Sub-Collector - North
	Office of the Welfare and Cooperative Minister
	Office of the Dy. Director (IEC)
	Olugaret Municipality
	PAJANCOA and RI
	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College of Agriculture and Research Institute Puducherry
	Personnel & Administrative Reforms(Personnel Wing)
	Perunthalaivar Kamaraj Medical College Research Institute
	Perunthalaivar Kamarajar Govt. Middle School, Gueriampeta, Yanam
	Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Centre
	Planning and Research
	Pondicherry State Wakf Board
	Pondicherry State Social Welfare Board
	Pondicherry Agricultural Workers Welfare Society
	Pondicherry Agro Service and Industries Corporation Limited

	Pondicherry Coop. Whole Sale Stores
	Pondicherry Cooperative Housing Society
	Pondicherry Cooperative Building Centre
	Pondicherry Cooperative Land Dev. Bank
	Pondicherry Cooperative Urban Bank Ltd
	Pondicherry Coopertaive Spinning Mills Ltd
	Pondicherry Engineering College
	Pondicherry Fishing Harbour Management Society
	Pondicherry Ground Water Authority
	Pondicherry Institute of Post Matric Technical Education
	Pondicherry Kamarajar Krishi Vigyan Kendra
	Pondicherry Market Committee
	Pondicherry Public Servancts Cooperative Society
	Pondicherry Socieity for the Care of the Aged
	Pondicherry State Cooperative Bank Ltd
	Pondicherry State Cooperative Consumer Federation Ltd
	Pondicherry State cooperative Housing Federation Ltd
	Pondicherry State Health Mission
	Port Department
	Post Graduate Reseaarch Institute of Health Science
	Primary health Centres in Karaikal Region
	Primary Health Centres in Mahe region
	Project Implementation Agency
	Public Health Laboratory
	Puducherry Agro Products, Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Limited
	Puducherry Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation Limited
	Puducherry Corporation for Devlopment of Women and Differently Disabled persons
	Puducherry DistilleriesLtd., Puducherry
	Puducherry Housing Board
	Puducherry Institute of Linguistics and Culture
	Puducherry Khadi and Village Industries Board

	Puducherry Municipality
	Puducherry Power Corporation Ltd
	Puducherry Road Transport Corporation Limited
	Puducherry Seed Certification Agency
	Puducherry seed Certifying Agency
	Puducherry Slum Clearance Board
	Puducherry State Sports Council
	Puducherry State Health Mission
	Puducherry Tourism Development Corporation Limited
	Puducherry Tourism Development Corporation
	Puducherry Womens Commission
	Rajiv Gandhi Govt. English Medium High School, Yanam
	Rajiv Gandhi School of sports
	Registration Department
	Renewable Energy Agency of Pondicherry
	Revenue and Disastermanagement
	Rural Development
	Rural Labour Welfare Centre Yanam
	School Education
	Science, Technology & Environment Deparment
	Social Welfare
	Sri Dunna Nagarao Government Primary School, Ambedkar Nagar, Yanam
	state Election Commission
	Stationery and Printing
	STD Control Programme
	Student Health Office
	Subramania Bharathi Govt. Primary School, Savithri Nagar, Yanam
	Superintendent Finance Five
	SVNGA High School
	Swedeshi Cotton Mills
	T.B.Control Programme
	Taluk Office - Puducherry

		Taluk Office - Olugaret
		Taluk Office - Thirunallar
		The Commissioner Bahour Commune Panchayat
		The Commissioner Neravy Commune Panchayat
		The Commissioner Thirunallar Commune Panchayat
		The Head Master DNR Govt. Primary School, Ambedkar Nagar, Yanam
		The Pondicherry Central Cop. Processing Supply and Marketing Society Ltd.
		The Pondicherry Co Operative Milk Producers Union Ltd
		The Pondicherry State Co operative Consumers Federation Ltd
		The Pondicherry State Fisherman Cooperative Federation Ltd.
		The Pondicherry State Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd
		Tourism Department
		Town and Country Planning Department
		TR Pattinam Commune Panchayat
		Transport Department
		Transport Secretariat
		TRansport Unit Yanam
		UT of Pondicherry
		Veterinary Dispensary Yanam
		Vigilence
		Women and Child Development Department
		Women and Child Development Yanam
		Women and Child Welfare
		Women Polytechnic College
		Yanam Market Committee

